ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,703—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.**

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. L. BALLAARAT | 4164 | C. L. W. Field | 26th Aug. |
| * CLYDE | 4069 | C. T. Denny | 2nd Sept. |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 9th „ |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. M. Wibmer | 16th „ |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 23rd „ |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 30th „ |
| M. L. MASSILIA | 5026 | C. Gadd | 7th Oct. |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | E. Lendon | 14th „ |
| M. L. VALETTA | 5023 | C. F. Preston | 21st „ |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | J. M. Wibmer | 28th „ |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI ro[illegible] is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
[illegible]mbay, 18th August, 1899.

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### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIATERESA | | 3,012 | 1st Oct., 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Morovich | 4,213 | 1st Nov. 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Dec. 1899. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

**TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * MORAVIA | A. Calabrese | 3,506 | 20th Sept., 1899. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th Oct., 1899. |
| MARIA VALERIE | C. A. Fellner | 4,235 | 7th Nov., 1899. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

**PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.**

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

**RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.**

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | „ 1,060 | „ 625 |

**THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.**

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

**INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.**

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | | 3,878 | 22nd Sep., 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 22, 1899.

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### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents · GRINDLAY & CO

---

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

**FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.**

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

**FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.**

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th August, at 10 a.m.

**FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.**

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

**FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.**

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

**FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.**

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

**FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.**

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st August.

**FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.**

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 31st August.

**FOR MANILA.**

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1899.

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### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | ………… | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Le Coispellier | 26th Sept. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Chevalier | 24th Oct. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,300 | Vaquier | 21st Nov. 1899. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Requier | 19th Dec., 1899 |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about, |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAOS | 6,357 | Flandin | 23rd Aug., 1899. |

**INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.**

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

**HOME EXPRESS,**

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

### INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

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# CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

"FOR INDIA" BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Pts | 40 | 45 |
| Qts | 76 | 85 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

---

# McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

## HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATIO

McDOWELL & CO. LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

---

GENUINE

# HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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# REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

## FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

| | Steel. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Gold. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 25 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 8 | 20 | 32 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

## SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

| | Steel. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Gold. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 35 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 50 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 25 | 60 |

## SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

| | Steel. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Gold. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 14 | 28 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 18 | 35 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

## VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

## FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

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# FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT
STRONGLY RECOMMEND

## FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

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HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

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NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

---

### CONDENSED MILK.

PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

---

WANTED.

WANTED.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, Salary (Rs. 250) and TWO OVERSEERS (Rs. 125 each). Experienced men would be preferred. Apply with testimonials to

THE PRIME MINISTER;
Indore State, C.I.

Dated 18th August, 1899.

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## TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the project has been abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favourable a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those needing any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

### TO ALL VOLUNTEERS.

**VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' GUIDE TO PROMOTION AND SERGEANTS' GUIDE TO PROFICIENCY. Rs. 3-8.**

THIS GUIDE, compiled by a well-known military author, Captain G. D'Arcy-Evans, adjutant of the 3rd V. B. Bedfordshire Regiment, makes easy what has hitherto been extremely difficult. It brings within the covers of one volume just those essential points of instruction which cannot be gained otherwise except by wading through various text books. Thus it does for Volunteers what similar books, including the same author's "Non-Commissioned Officers' Guide to Promotion," now in its eighth edition, have done for Regulars. With their fewer opportunities Volunteers must have even greater need of such a guide than their comrades in the Regular forces. This guide, moreover, has a special value, for it contains not only the actual text of all the subjects required, but also questions and answers thereon, with explanations of the various movements and numerous illustrations. With its aid, therefore, the detail assigned to each individual may be seen at a glance, without the necessity, as in the official drillbook, of referring back; and it may unhesitatingly be asserted that as soon as the candidate has mastered its contents he will be able with confidence to face the most exacting examination board in the kingdom. The volume which is thoroughly up to date in every respect runs to nearly three hundred pages.

### THACKER'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
MILITARY

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| HINTS ON SIGNALLING for the Special Use of Instructors and Assistant Instructors of British and Native Corps Serving in India. By Lieut. S. Morton, I.S.C. | 1 0 |
| NOTES ON ADVANCED GUARDS, Flanking Parties and Rear Guards, in Civilized and Uncivilized Warfare, and on Escorts, for the use of Native Officers. Compiled by Major R. I. Scallon, I. S.C., 23rd Bombay Rifles | 0 8 |
| NOTES ON PART V.—INFANTRY DRILL, 1896. By Lieut.-Colonel R. I. Scallon, 23rd Bombay Rifles | 0 8 |
| GENERAL. | |
| A SHORT TREATISE ON POULTRY KEEPING IN INDIA. By R.E.M. | 1 0 |
| THE INDIAN COOK-HOUSE, ITS HYGIENIC MANAGEMENT. By Capt. E. A. Iremonger | 1 0 |
| MY JUBILEE VISIT TO LONDON, By Subedar Mahammad Beg, Sirdar Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers. Translated by K. Srinivassa Rao, B. A., 1st Grade Pleader, Bellary. Edited by Lieut.-Col. E. E. Lawford, 1st Madras Lancers. | 2 8 |

ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. SARAH ISAAC NISSIM.

THE UNFINISHED AUCTION SALE of the VALUABLE JEWELLERY belonging to the above Estate, will be resumed at the office of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co., TO-DAY, at 2 P.M.

## THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 28th Instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 28th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1899, at 2-30 P. M.

I. To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1897, and to decide as to the amount of profits which has been realized up to that date.

II. To decide as to the proportion of the said profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

III. To declare a Dividend to Shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1898, and a Bonus to Policyholders.

IV. Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said valuation by the Consulting Actuary, which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 23rd August, 1899.

ARRIVAL OF WALERS!

MESSRS. TULLOCH and ALLAN will ARRIVE about the 3rd September with a splendid BATCH of WALERS, among which are the celebrated thoroughbreds "Holkar" "All Gold" "Terapore" a "Russley" mare and a "Roodee" colt, and many other specially selected Horses.

R. SCOTT and Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
223, Bellasis Rd., Byculla.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the property described below has been contracted to BE SOLD to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, possession, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned in writing at their office, No. 19, Church Gate, Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold Salt Baty vacant ground, situate, lying and being on the West and South sides of the Road, leading from Purbhadevi to Delealie Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 70, and new survey No. 2953, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 42 and 43, containing by a measurement 1153 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East and North by the Road, leading from Purbhadevi to Delealie Road, and on or towards the South, by the Foras proposed Road. The said hereditaments and premises formerly were in the occupation of the vendor's tenans and are now vacant.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1899.

HIRALAL, MULLA and MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND
FOR
## STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY ..............£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FIRST CLASS POLO PONIES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Owner going Home. Sterling B. A. P., Rs. 1,000. Glance G. A. G., Rs. 900. Ettrick G. A. G., Rs. 900 For further particulars Apply to Hon'ble E. NAPIER, Yacht Club, Bombay.

RECOMMENDED for MONSOON WEAR.—Flannel Sleeping Suits, Rs 10-8; Flannel Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8; Dr. Jaeger's Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts, Navy Blue Serge Suits in best West end style, Rs. 35; Soft Fronted Shirts with Stiff Cuffs in plain, Bluer-Pink, White and Green, six for Rs. 24,—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1887.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED, in or near Fort, by a European.—Address, stating terms, "G," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CLERK to write English Correspondence and keep simple accounts. Salary Rs. 25. Apply RIPON CLUB, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW (Unfurnished), at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st September, open on all sides to sea breeze.—Apply to Hon'ble FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Samuel Street, Fort, or Breach Candy.

TO LET BUNGALOWS at Tardeo and Nepean Sea Road, separate Blocks, Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4, For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

### BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Côtes d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Vöslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |
| GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO'S

### BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BEST ITALIAN
### VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
### BITTERS BRANCA.
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process.
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.
Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."
Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:
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BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WHEN BUYING
### COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
### DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Curl | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

### FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| At age 20, | Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, | Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, | Rs. 10-30-0 |
| At age 40, | Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, | Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

## DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

| Description | 1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p. | ½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p. | ¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE | 1 4 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 5 6 |
| PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE | 1 2 0 | 0 9 6 | 0 5 0 |
| PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE | 1 0 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 4 6 |

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

## N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1887.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £280,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 11,13,575 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS | 51,13,575 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | „ | 12,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ | 7,300,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

### THE FUNDS
EXCEED
### RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| ASSETS EXCEED | Rs. 10,50,00,000 |
| ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS | Rs. [illegible],50,000 |

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday | Yearly premium Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 232 10 0 |
| 35 | 173 11 0 | 35 | 224 10 0 | 35 | 289 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

### SUN LIFE OFFICE
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# NOTICES.

## BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

## NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE of the BANK of BOMBAY for (26) twenty-six shares Nos. 11965, 12011 to 12015, 12716 to 12720, 12730 to 12731, 13094 to 13098 and 13299 to 13304, standing in the name of the late NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., has been LOST or MISLEAD. The Undersigned has applied for a New Certificate. If any person deals with the said Certificate in any manner he will do so at his own risk.

AWABAI FRAMJEE PETIT.

## SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, for the erection, construction and completion of the New Bank Building.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after MONDAY, the 21st August, 1899.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the Undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 5 each copy.

Tenders for General work should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 000 and for steel Beams, Joists, &c., Rs. 1,500 to be paid into the Bank and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Probable value of General Work ............Rs. 4,18,000
Do. do. Steel Beams, &c. ..........Rs. 32,100

FREDK. WM. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E. &c.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Green Street, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 7th, Aug. 1899.

## THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

## THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

## THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 14th August, 1899.

## THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Director's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

## THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Director's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay 14th August, 1899.

## THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4-50 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st August to 9th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1899

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ...... 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ...... 17
Examination and Certificate ...... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ...... 5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. } 1 bon. } | 1,252 1-2 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,225 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,140 |
| Commercial Bank of India | { 10,000<br>15,000 } | 100 | { 100<br>75 } | 8 p.c. | 96 1-2 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29 1- |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | £57 1-2 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | 300 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,480 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 410 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 825 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 140 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 92 1-2 |
| Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 230 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dv Rs12½ | 210 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs 15 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,275xd |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 85 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | 25+80 | 700 |
| French | 3.0 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 510 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 385 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 15 | 180 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 60 | 550 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 225 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 65 |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs35 | 402 1-2 |
| Munmar M. | 000 | 250 | all | 25 | 410 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 520 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | Rs 15 | 590 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 00 | 20 | 165 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 570 | 30 | 380 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 340xd |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 585 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 20 | 2,000xd |
| Surab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 340 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 75 |
| Volkart | ... | 000 | -- | Rs 75 | 1,085 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yealry. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | 1,000 | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 275 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | .. | 0 | Nil | |
| Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd. | In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 Share | nom. |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 38 |
| Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | Rs. 15 | 200 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,00. | 1,000 | Nil | 460 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 480xd |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 425 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.50 | 1,965 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 605 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.2. | 725 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 615 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 407 1-2 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 520 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 660 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 352 1-2 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs20 | 255 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 1.0 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 3.0 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 400 |
| Hindustan | 375 | 1,000 | 1,00. | Nil | 525 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 4. | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 590 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 470 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 1,230 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 225 |
| Indian Manfg | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 30 | 580 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 700 | 1 000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 50 | 550 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 520 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 600 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 2.0 | 250 | Nil | 160 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 500 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 3,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2. | 315 |
| Khandeish | 7,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs25 | 850 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs25 | 475 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 108 | dvdRs.5 | 170 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 600 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 700 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 100 | 2,775 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 70 | 1,920 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs15 | ... |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | ... | dvdRs. 5 | 65 |
| Morarji Goculdass | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 1,620 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs15 | 200 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| National | 500 | 1,00. | 1,000 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 150 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 25 | dvd Nil | 47 1-2 |
| Presidency Mills Co. (Ld). | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | dvdRs 50 | 820 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs50 | 500 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 800 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs20 | 625xd |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs75 | 1,830 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 400 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 5.0 | 500 | Nil | 100 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvRs 12½ | 290 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 2.0 | Rs. 15 | 270 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 175 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs22½ | 620 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 295 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 20 | 350 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 200 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2425 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 325 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvdR- | 25 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | s1 | ... |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares | ... | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 500 | .. | 4 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 500 | 500 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 507 1-2 |

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0-59m., 1-10a. Low water, 6-44m., 7-7a.
Meeting of the Legislative Council, Poona, 12 o'clock.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meetings of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co's six mills, 4 to 4-50 p.m.
Wilson College Literary Society, Major Bannerman's lecture on Professor Haffkine's plague inoculation, 6 p.m.
Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of July the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,739 among them the number of new admissions was 453 being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 301, Mussulmans 61, Parsees 31, Christians 37 and other class 23. The average daily attendance was 56.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.—From 1st September next, the Bombay Tramway Company will charge a uniform fare of one anna over the company's lines with the exception of the fare between Boree Bunder and Crawford Market, which will continue half an anna. Transfer tickets will be issued. The rules applying to reduction in children's fares continue in force.

REPORTED THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Haji Mahomed Dadesty, a general merchant, who resides at Mody Street, Fort, has reported to the police that on Saturday evening he gave his gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 450 to his servant Guffoor Jamal, to keep it on a table in the room. On Tuesday afternoon the complainant asked for the watch, when the servant reported that it could not be found on the table in the room, where he had placed it.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SULTAN.—The steamship Sultan arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning from Zanzibar, with 183 passengers on board. The health officer boarded the vessel and after examining the passengers, ordered three of them to be taken to the Modikhana Plague Camp and thirty-one to be disinfected. One of the passengers reported to the police that he had lost a grey parrot valued at Rs. 35 from the cage.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the above Society, the third lecture of this year's course will be delivered to-day, at 6 p.m., at the Wilson College Hall (Chowpaty) by Major Bannerman, M. D., B. Sc., I. M. S., Director of the Plague Laboratory, on "Haffkine's Plague Inoculation and what it has accomplished among plague-stricken populations." The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Naigaum regarding the death of Sagoona, a Hindoo widow, aged sixty years. The deceased resided with her daughter at Naigaum. For the last six months, Sagoona had been suffering from paralysis of the left side, and was supported by her daughter, who works in a mill. Deceased was tired of life and sought relief in death. She was found missing from home on Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon her body was discovered floating on the surface of the water in a well, about a thousand yards away from the house. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

"A MEMORANDUM OF OUR VERNACULARS AS MEDIA OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION; AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF VERNACULAR LITERATURE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TECHNICAL EDUCATION," BY DIWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI.—Copies of this Memorandum are being freely distributed among the leading citizens of Bombay and the important Mofussil towns and it has also been arranged that copies can be purchased by those who feel an interest in the subject at Messrs. Taraporewala, Sons and Co., Medow Street, Fort, at the nominal price of eight annas per copy which is much less than even the cost price.

A PICK-POCKET AT THE BABULNATH TEMPLE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khandoo Pandoo, an old offender, was charged by Constable Allix with stealing a purse, containing four annas, the property of Liladhur Valji. The complainant is a servant in the employ of a Bhattia merchant. About 9 o'clock on Monday night, Liladhur went to the Babulnath temple to worship, and while he was there offering his prayers, the accused came from behind and taking advantage of the crowd, put his hand in complainant's pocket. Complainant felt a jerk at his pocket, and turning round, caught the accused with the purse in his hand. Accused was handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

EDISON'S CONCERT PHONOGRAPH.—Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar, Phonograph and Graphophone agent, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, who has travelled through Europe and America, has just introduced into India Edison's latest and most improved Concert Phonograph. It is actuated by powerful triple springs, and plays six to eight concert records with a single winding. The instrument produces a sound of great intensity, strong and vibrant enough to fill the largest concert hall. The records accompanying the phonograph which Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar exhibits include comic and sentimental songs, instrumental selections, etc. Under the intensifying power of the instrument the peculiar style of the English music hall artiste is more than satisfying, but instrumental music is reproduced with considerable purity and brilliance of tone. Mr. Sheriar is a very enterprising Irani, and there is no doubt that phonograph he has just introduced will be very popular. It is a very interesting thing and there is no doubt that the public will support it.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY CART DRIVER.—Luximon Gopal, a cart driver, was yesterday charged by Inspector Brewin, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft of a cart and a pair of bullocks of the value of Rs. 150, belonging to one Babia Guba, who resides at Arthur Road. The complainant had engaged the accused to drive his cart. One day in April last, accused took the cart and bullocks from the complainant's stable as usual in the morning and failed to return with them in the evening. A report was made to the police, who made enquiries and traced the cart and bullocks to a house belonging to a woman at Coorla. On an inquiry at that place, it was ascertained that the property had been sold to her by the accused. Enquiries were then made for the accused, but he was not to be found, and eventually the matter was placed before the court, who ordered the property to be returned to complainant. The accused was subsequently run to the earth by the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Adam Oomer, a sub-inspector in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, was charged with cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 100, belonging to one Moreshwar Harechandra. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Mir AunAli, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the accused. The evidence adduced on behalf of both the parties was recorded. The defence was that on the 23rd June, the day on which the offence was alleged to have been committed, the accused was engaged in the preparation of a dinner party he had given to a number of his friends; and therefore he could not have gone to complainant's house to receive money from him to secure him an appointment in the Health Department. The Magistrate in discharging the accused remarked that, in his opinion, the witnesses who gave evidence for the accused were respectable and straightforward, and that their evidence far outweighed that of the complainant's witnesses. The accused was acquitted, his bond discharged, and the deposit returned.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE JEHANGIR JAMSETJI COLLETT.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His lordship, after hearing Mr. Dadysett, who opposed, refused the application.

RE LALJI NATHU.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE TATAKCHAND HARNATH AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved absolute the rule granted on the 9th instant, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not proceed with their insolvency. The first insolvent appeared in person, and said, he was ready to proceed, but his father and brother were not in Bombay. His lordship made the rule absolute against the first insolvent, and gave an order for service by post on the other insolvents.

RE DHARSEYBHOY VANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing. Mr. Kapadia, for a creditor consenting, the application was granted.

RE BANDEALLI ALLARAKHIA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a rule *nisi* for withdrawing his petition, counsel stating that his client had settled with the creditors.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### GROUSE SHOOTING PROSPECTS.

### THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

### LEAGUE FOOTBALL EXPENSES.

LONDON, AUG. 4

SCARCELY so popular a sport as partridge shooting—popular in the sense of being accessible to the many—the opening of the grouse season is none the less a very important day in the calendar of sport. Since the beginning of the year the great majority of shooting men have laid aside their guns in favour of other pursuits, and for eight months the red grouse have enjoyed immunity from human enemies. The comfort of the shooting parties, as also their sport, is dependent to a very considerable degree on conditions of climate. When, day after day, the grey mist lies low on the hills, and fine, close rain drives across the moors in half a gale of wind, both men and dogs are apt to consider grouse shooting an overrated amusement. Cartridges decline to be extracted. The rain finds the joints in the waterproof armour of the sportsman, and the birds when they do rise are ill to see in the drenching mist. So far our unstable climate has been fairly auspicious this summer; let us hope, for the sake both of holiday makers and grouse-shooters, that some fine weather remains in store for August. It is not always during the first few days of the season that grouse shooting is most enjoyable. Men are apt to be a bit short of condition at first. They find the Highland hills terribly steep, they labour painfully through long heather or over swampy ground, and when the dogs stand to a point a state of breathlessness is not conducive to sure aim. But each day the ascents are breasted more easily; the keen, pure air braces the constitution and improves the appetite, until by the end of the first week the shooter can stand a long day on the moors not only without undue fatigue but with complete enjoyment.

As regards prospects for the coming season, which begins this year on a Saturday, they are in the main satisfactory. The frosty nights experienced towards the end of May caused rather considerable losses on some Yorkshire shootings. Thus the owners of three of the best-known moors describe their prospects respectively as "good," "indifferent," and "bad." It is satisfactory to know, however, that the description "bad" is only applicable to very few English moors, and that disease is conspicuous by its absence. The heather is in capital condition and although rather afflicted by caterpillars there is compensation in the fact that caterpillars furnish excellent food for young grouse. On the whole unequal results seem probable on the English grouse moors, and bags will certainly not reach the dimensions they assume in first-rate seasons. North of the Border prospects are more favourable than they have been for several years. Broods are numerous and for the most part strong and healthy. In numbers the coveys average from six to ten birds, old ones included, and they are well spread, the higher moors being fully as well stocked as the low grounds. Barren pairs are rare, but in the shires of Sutherland, Aberdeen, and others in the north, there were a good many late hatchings, so "cheepers" will not be uncommon during the first fortnight of the season. During April and May the weather in Scotland was exceedingly wet. In May rain fell almost incessantly, and snowstorms were of frequent occurrence on the higher ranges of hills. It was fortunate that with the arrival of June the conditions changed for the better, the month being characterised throughout by fine, dry, and warm weather, eminently suited for the progress of the young grouse. Those heavy rain storms which in some seasons work such havoc on the moors were almost entirely absent, and the drought caused no damage, as the dews which descended at night supplied the broods with sufficient moisture. Some traces of grouse disease have been noticed in Strathspey and other northern districts, but the moors are seldom entirely free from this scourge, and it is certainly less in evidence than usual. Thus there is every reason to expect that in Scotland the shooting parties will be more successful than they have been for several seasons. From Welsh moors there are excellent accounts; grouse are plentiful, forward in condition, and a first-rate season is confidently anticipated. For some reason or other Welsh grouse moors are less fashionable, and so less expensive, than those situated in Scotland; yet in many cases they are both well stocked and well managed and furnish very satisfactory sport.

Single-trigger guns are fast growing in favour, and by shooting men of experience are regarded as the guns of the future, likely ere long entirely to supersede the older patterns. Many of our crack shots employ no other kind of weapon, and several with whom I am acquainted express themselves altogether favourably as to the new mechanism. Of the multitude of new nitro compounds there seems to be no end, but the older varieties more than hold their own; for they burn evenly, and in general the charge is wholly consumed, thus lessening the risk of injury to the eyes from partly burned particles of powder. While on this subject it may be well to suggest caution in the use of the many nitro compounds which have lately been placed on the market. Their explosive energy is very great, a fact which at once becomes apparent when one observes the small compass within which the charge is contained. Moreover, the powder, when ignited, does not, like the old-fashioned black mixture, act along the line of least resistance—namely, the barrel of the gun—but is exerted with equal force in all directions, in the same manner as dynamite. It follows that a gun may be perfectly safe with black powder and yet altogether unsuited for nitro powders, a fact which has been proved by more than one regrettable accident. To keep pace with the changed character of modern explosives, gunmakers now construct their guns far thicker at the breech than was formerly considered necessary, and it is certain that anyone who employs nitro powders in a gun built for the old black compound exposes himself to the risk of a dangerous accident. With a weapon specially constructed to shoot nitro powders the sportsman is of course perfectly safe, and it goes without saying that he derives many benefits from the invention. Among them the slightness of the report is not the least—gun headache is far less common than it was in the days of black powder,—but the absence of smoke is the most valuable recommendation of modern explosives. It seems probable that the stalking season will be late this year, and it may be that neither heads nor haunches will reach the standard of 1898. Shootings throughout the country have been greatly in demand, and in some instances they have let at increased rates.

Brown, junior, or Brown, of Darfield, or, as the man in the ring has christened him, "Long Brown," has fairly played himself into the Yorkshire team during the week, and we should think he has made his place secure for the rest of the season. He is a curious bowler. Against Kent early in the week at Headingley he was at times very erratic in both pitch and length, but he contrived to send down a number of balls which players like C. J. Burnup and J. R. Mason found altogether too much for them. Lord Hawke utilised his services with fine judgment, and every time a troublesome partnership got established Brown was called upon, and proved the disturbing element. His record for the match was not sensational, but he had the satisfaction of clean bowling the only men on the Kent side who showed any ability to cope with the difficulties of the cricket. Later in the week, against Gloucestershire, however, Brown fairly carried all before him. Four wickets for 69 in the first innings and eight for 40 in the second against the strong batting side which Gloucester now have at command are figures which speak for themselves. In some recent engagements Brown has had quite a number of catches missed off his bowling, especially off that very fast ball which now and then slings in, and which some of the fieldsmen, even including David Hunter, have apparently found quite as disconcerting as the batsmen. At Huddersfield, he was much better supported in the field, and Yorkshire owed their brilliant victory more to his bowling than to any other individual performance in the match. He is another addition to what the enthusiastic Tyke once called at Bradford "our pocketful of bowlers, who can, think on, all bat a bit!" Yorkshire's two victories during the week, taken in conjunction with Saturday's events in other parts of England, make their chances of retaining the championship very rosy. One thing which must not be forgotten in estimating the probable result of the tournament is the fact that Yorkshire have got much nearer the end of their county championship fixtures than some of their rivals, notably Surrey. Their chances of incurring further defeats are therefore proportionately less, and with the largest number of victories of any county they have some rattling assets for that little sum in proportion which the figure fiends work out every time a county game is finished.

Seventeen years ago W. L. Murdoch hit up 286 not out against the Sussex bowling, and it was distinctly appropriate that he should settle down in a county where he achieved the honour of making the highest individual total reached by an Australian cricketer in this country. A person named Victor Trumper, then a lad of four years, possibly read of this great feat, and may have made up his mind that if ever he did come to this country he would, there on that same ground at The Hove, knock that record out. He has come to this country, he was at The Hove last week, and he passed the figures of Murdoch—who was a spectator, by the way, on the occasion—by 14 runs, still being not out. If there is any ambitious four-year-old cricketer in Australia at the present moment he may be encouraged by the knowledge that such places as England and The Hove, Brighton, will, weather and other circumstances permitting, still be in existence seventeen years hence.

The Stoke Football Club, like their near neighbours, Burslem Port Vale, failed to obtain a quorum of shareholders at their annual meeting on Wednesday last, as also at the adjourned gathering on the following evening, and the directors meet to-night in pursuance of powers given them by the Articles of Association, to transact the necessary business. About twenty shareholders, instead of the necessary thirty, put in an appearance on Wednesday, and although the passing of any resolutions was perforce impossible, the chairman of directors (Mr. W. A. Cowlishaw) made (by request) an exhaustive statement as to the position of the club. Mr. Cowlishaw marshalled his facts in neat order, and presented them in exceedingly able fashion, and although not for the first time was the vexed question of players' wages referred to, we think some of his remarks will bear reproduction. The Stoke Chairman on this subject said that "by far the most serious question for every one interested in League football was the question of players' wages. The amount they had paid during the past year, *viz.*, £3,952, for wages and bonuses seemed to him to be an excessive sum for the district of Stoke to pay. This question of wages was one which would in the natural order of things have to be dealt with in the most stringent manner at an early date. He was not speaking particularly of North Staffordshire, but generally the present system of paying high wages, and bonuses could not be maintained. The effect on their own club was that, in spite of a capital record in the results of games played, and the amount received from the extraordinary means of Cup-ties, they had to report a deficit on the year's working of £277 7s. 10d." Very few people connected with the management of first-class football will, we should imagine, be disposed to cavil at these remarks, or to quarrel with the assertion that it is a moral impossibility for a club in a district where the support is limited to conduct a first-class organisation with players of the calibre a first-class organisation requires, so long as the heavy expenditure of the present day has to be faced. It is quite a mistake to say, as some people would have it, that the present high scale of wages is the result of competition for players amongst the League clubs themselves, because in almost every case where an extravagant wage has been paid to a player by a League club, it has been done with the object of preventing his joining an outside organisation.

The Northumberland County Cycle Championship meeting in the Newcastle Centre this season took place on Saturday afternoon at the Gosforth Cycling Grounds in connection with the Northumberland County Club. There were further signs of the revival of cycle racing in the North, thanks to the continued enterprise of the County Club who have struggled manfully to introduce fresh life into the sport. Over 3,000 spectators were present, and though there will not be a large surplus, the financial results were regarded as satisfactory. The cycle racing was chiefly remarkable for the splendid performances of Tom Childs, of the Newcastle Derwent. He qualified for the final of the Half-mile Handicap, but owing to a terrific gale of wind that nearly brought the riders to a standstill along the back stretch, he was practically outhandicapped, and the chief prize fell to J. W. Jackson, of Newcastle Brunswick, who just beat a fellow clubman in A. E. Liddell (62) on the tape. Childs, however, clearly asserted his supremacy in the Newcastle Centre Mile Championship against three of the best milers in the centre in E. F. Smith, of the Northumberland County, and J. W. Longstaffe and C. W. Kenny, of the Kensington. Smith "jumped" Childs going through the wind at the top of the back stretch, and coming round the bend into the straight with the gale behind him Smith appeared to have the race in hand. Dashing out in hot pursuit, however, Childs challenged Smith half-way down the home straight, the pair riding a bumping finish until twenty yards from the tape, when Childs, with a supreme effort, forged past his opponent to win a grand race by a foot. J. W. Longstaffe was a good third. Again in the last event of the afternoon Childs turned out to compete in the Five Miles Handicap, apparently none the worse for his severe race in the Championship. Under ordinary circumstances the gale of wind would have sealed the fate of any scratch man, but in Childs a rider of remarkable staying power and gameness was found. All the short markers early retired from their exhaustive efforts against the hurricane, but Childs, making most of his own pace, gradually picked up the long-distance men, and actually had his men all collared when there was still a mile to go. In the end he won cleverly from T. Hodgson, of Northumberland County, to whom he was conceding 270 yards, in the fast time of 12 min. 33 1-5sec. This was unquestionably a grand performance, and coupled with his victory in the Championship, proves that he is equal to the best of our scratch amateurs in any part of the country. He springs from the mining community like another distinguished Tyneside wheelman in Jack Green, but he is of a more sturdy physique than the well-known professional.

There can be no doubt that the ex-Cantab, B. H. Howell, is by far the best amateur sculler of the present day. Last Thursday he followed up his success of last year by winning the Wingfield Sculls, a trophy which carried with it the title of amateur champion of England, with ease after waiting on R. B. Blackstaffe, who bustled him up 12 months ago, for nearly three miles, and then went by and won in time which shows that had the race been rowed on the best of the tide the record for the Thames championship course would have been in danger. How he would have shaped against the best professional scullers remains to be seen, but he can show the way to most of the Putney contingent in practice. He is a tall, lathy young fellow, and takes a tremendously long stroke. Hence he always seems to be going easy, and rarely exceeds even at the commencement of a race more than 30 strokes per minute. He is one of the best amateur scullers we have seen for many a long day. It is a pity that Rupert Guinness is unable to row, for a meeting between he and Howell would arouse an unusual amount of interest.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

1. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from 20th instant:—Gr. E. Fredericks.

2. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 20th instant has been granted to Gr. F. Bateman.

By Order,
A. J PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

### NOTICE.

REGIMENTAL DANCE.—The second monsoon Cinderella will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday, the 26th instant.

Non-members' tickets can only be obtained through members. Tickets can be obtained from the secretaries and committee.

Dress.—Mess kit, or evening dress.

Further particulars can be seen on the notice board at the club.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

## THE ADMISSION TEST AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are, no doubt, aware that, under sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, the Grant Medical College authorities have instituted an entrance test of their own, to which everyone seeking admission into the college has to submit himself. Apart from the question of the soundness of the principle, on which this separate independent test is based, the novel development which it has undergone of late, have caused such trouble to parents and guardians, desirous of training their boys for the medical profession, that I think it is high time for the general public to move in the matter so as to remedy in time what threatens to be an educational scandal of the day. The evolution of the separate Entrance test of the Grant Medical College forms an interesting and instructive study. It is an untoward and unexpected outcome of the persistent, but abortive efforts, made, some years since, in the University Senate to have the M. B. degree substituted for the L. M. and S. license that is now granted to the graduates of the Grant Medical College. The advocates of the change urged that the average L. M. and S. of Bombay was as well educated as the average M.B. of other Universities, and to dub him a mere Licentiate was a gross injustice to him. Moreover, he took five years to go through his course and should not be put in a worse condition than the brother-student of his who can get a degree and a diploma after only four years' course in an Arts' college. The party known as the advocates of "cheap degrees" supported the proposal in the Senate, and the native medical profession backed it up. It was unkindly suggested that a retrospective effect should be given to the conversion of the L. M. and S. into the M. B., and that, as a consequence, the moral and material difference in title and status between doctors locally trained and those possessing an European degree would be eliminated, and that hopes of this kind were at the bottom of the enthusiasm with which the native medical profession supported the proposal. The European doctors necessarily opposed it, the representatives of the Grant Medical College staff being prominent in taking an uncompromising attitude towards the scheme as it was framed. They maintained that the average L. M. and S., a mere matriculate as he was, certainly stood inferior, both in general culture and in special training, to the average M. B. of Europe. They were not opposed to afford higher openings for the alumni of their college, but they would do so only on condition of a higher test being instituted in general knowledge as well as special training. They proposed that the present matriculate L. M. and S. should be retained intact, and that a new degree—M. B.—should be granted to those who would pass the Previous Examination at least, and then attend the Medical College and pass a higher examination than the L. M. and S. That would have meant an extension of the Medical College course of our university to six or seven years and the Senate proved as much averse to make degrees too dear as it was to make them too cheap. Both the proposals were rejected by the Senate; and, for the present, the question is in abeyance, so far as the university is concerned.

The representatives of the Grant Medical College staff were not, however, satisfied with this negative result. They had advocated a higher test; and they would have it at all cost. Failing to induce the University to raise the minimum standard of general education, they took upon themselves to remedy the defect by instituting, with the sanction of the D. P. I., a special Entrance test of their own. This test has been something like a revenge on the students for the sin of the Senate. At least it has practically worked out so. At first, the test was confined only to mere matriculates. Every one has now begun to be subjected to it,—even a B.A. The test is an arbitrary one, varying from time to time and regulated by no standing rules or orders. Up to this year it consisted merely of an exercise in dictation. Many failed in this test,—the effect of the youths fresh from school being unable to catch correctly the pronunciation of the European professor who dictated the passage. It would not do to keep the benches of the college empty and so an alternative test was invented, those who failed in the dictation test being given a second chance by being subjected to an oral examination in *general knowledge*. The wide latitude which an oral examination in *general knowledge* must give to the examiner can well be imagined. I am told that questions such as "What do you know of the Hindu Law of Divorce?" were not infrequently asked in what was intended to be an entrance test for a medical college. Things progressed in this way for sometime, it being no uncommon thing for many a good promising boy to be rejected owing to failure in this ever-varying, uncertain and unregulated dictation and oral examination test. A further improvement was made last June by substituting for the oral examination a written one. I attach to this letter the question paper which was set last June. The paper will bear out my contention that the oral test in general knowledge is bound to be, and has actually been, extremely prejudicial to the interests of the student. It would be idle to criticize the paper in detail, but a glance at question 1 will show how unreasonable and exacting the Grant Medical College authorities can become in their so-called test as to the fitness or otherwise of candidates to be admitted to their college. It is evident that they expect students coming to their college to have a general knowledge of a very extensive character, to be acquinted with logic and natural philosophy, to be regular readers of the papers, and to be careful students of current social, political, and even economical topics. It would be certainly better if they refused admission to all who had not passed the Previous or the First B. A. These would at least be definite tests.

Two points deserving of serious notice arise out of all this. Is it proper for the Grant Medical College to set at naught the university regulations which make the Matriculation the minimum standard of general education for its L. M. and S. examination, as it does, by making obligatory a separate test of its own? If the college is a government institution the university itself is not much less so. Its rules and regulations and bye-laws are allsubject to the sanction of Government, and the fate of the proposed examination by compartment systems has shown that the veto possessed is a living reality. The University is a creation of a special Act of the Legislature. Fellows are appointed by Government and are removable by them. Only two are appointed on a recommendation of the graduates; and for every two thus nominated a dozen, on an average, are the selection of unfettered discretion on the part of Government. Is a conflict between the University and a college affiliated to it sound in principle and worthy of encouragement by Government itself, a common guardian as it is of both the institutions? We have been hearing complaints of our University having small control over the institutions affiliated to it; and these complaints have found expression in speeches by their Excellencies in their capacity of Chancellors of the University. Is it not an irony of fate that Government should have sanctioned a scheme under which the Grant Medical College authorities were able to revenge themselves on the University for not accepting their proposal to raise the Matric test of admission to an affiliated medical college? Let it be remembered that, though the entrance test is thus raised, the specially-tested graduate of the G. M. College is after all still a mere Licentiate. The standard raised, but the status unaffected

Secondly, admitting the necessity of a separate test, ought not the D. P. I. to make rules and regulations calculated to prevent it from degenerating into a vague and irrational procedure, giving free latitude for individual idiosyncracies and the proverbial vagaries which the mind is prone to develop when men are appointed examiners? The effect is, I know, that from year to year the portals of the medical college are shut up to many a worthy youth. They are often made to lose a term or a year, and often are they forced to turn to professions towards which they never were inclined. Unhappily, there is no other medical college in the Presidency and so the G. M. C. authorities have it all their own way. Can there be no remedy for it? To me it seems that either this separate test should be abolished, or it should be at least developed into a regular examination with fixed and definite standard. If it becomes a University examination so much the better. Not that I advocate the substitution of the Previous or the Intermediate for the Matric in the regulations for the L.M. and S., but I certainly think that such substitution would be kinder to the students than the present unregulated college test is, specially as I have much greater faith in University tests than in Departmental examinations.—Yours, etc.

D. G. P.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Question paper set at the entrance test at the Grant Medical College in June 1899.

(1) Explain or define the following terms or phrases:—(1) Income tax, (2) a Bounty of two francs for 100 Kilos of sugar, (3) Indian Penal Code, (4) University, (5) Senior Wranglership, (6) Encyclopædia Britannica, (7) Forricellian Vacuum, (8) Disciple of Æsculapius, (9) On the horns of a dilemma, (10) Alternating current dynamo, (11) Motor-car, (12) Phonographic Cylinder, (13) Theory of Evolution, (14) There is a difference between an average and a mean, (15) Geology, Minerology and Petrography, (16) Plague Bacillus, (17) Monsoon, (18) "A depression in the Bay," (19) "Eight inches of rain fell," (20) Agnostia.

(2) Write an essay, not exceeding in length a foolscap page, on any of the following subjects treated from a selected point of view:—(*a*) Plague, (*b*) the Medical Profession, (c) Medicine as a Profession for Women.

A publisher who has had experience of sixpenny reprints was asked whether this form of book trade yields a fair reward for all concerned. His reply was that it depended on the number of copies of a book, that could be printed with the certainty of selling them. If you could go to a hundred thousand copies, then the return would be quite considerable. The case of an author getting a royalty of a penny a copy illustrated this, for he would net over £400. On the other hand, when a large sale was not assured the risk of actual loss was great.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
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SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 23.

CONSOLS further dropped in London yesterday 1-16 per cent., to 105 15-16. French Rentes recovered 1-4 per cent., to 100; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·25 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-8 per cent., to £65 7-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent., at 60 1-8 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·86 1-2 dollars. Some £175,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Linseed was quoted at 41s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, market firmer.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,060,000 quarters, compared with 2,220,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-8d. higher in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 9-16d. per lb.; East Indians advanced 1-16d. all round; and American Arrivals 1-16d. also in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 33-64d. per lb. for August delivery, and 3 27-64d. for December-January. The day's Sales were 4,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 3,000 bales. The maket closed strong, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were 4 points lower, at 5.73 cents, and December 2 points at 6.07 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has continued strong in tone to-day, with a poor demand. Exporters bought 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 162 per candy; and the mills, 100 Khandwa at Rs. 160, 200 Lahore at Rs. 160, 100 Bhownugger at Rs. 145, 100 Bengal at Rs. 140, 100 Oojain at Rs. 146. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 188; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 150; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 162.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet, steady and unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—Some relets for Dunkirk, for September, have been done at 15s. per ton, but little or nothing besides; the market is very quiet in tone.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank paper was reported; and in Merchants' Bills there was a little offering. Rates closed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Bank Bills on Demand**.......... | 1s. 4d. | per Rs. |
| Do. Telegraphic .......... | 1s. 3 31-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight.......... | 1s. 4 7-32d. | " |
| Francs .......................... | 1·70 1-2 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have been rather steady to-day at 99 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., 99 1-8 for the Settelement, and 93 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,252 1-2 per share.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

177-97—Smetham B and N—James R Watson vs Ooner Jamai Vayani—Payne G and S.
603-97—Nanu and H—Raghunath Makund vs Lukmishanker Pranshanker and others—Bicknell M and M.
517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.
485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.
494-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimibai and others—Chitnis M and M.

For further direction and cost on Commrs. report.

339-81—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farran Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi.
613-98—Matubhai J and M—Gullapudi Chima Narshinham vs Purshotum Bhimjee and another—Little and Co.
505-93—Edgelow G and W—Bai Diwalibai vs Bai Shamcore and others—Ardashir H and D and Payne G and S.
393-98—Hiralal M and M—Brijranglal Makhananlal and others vs Chunilal Premchand—Muljee and R.
264-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohumdas Vandravandas vs Bavli alias Tulja Lakshmi—Chitnis M and M.
744-98—K B Mehta—Bai Goolbanoo and another vs Khodadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

57-99—Matubai and J—Percy F Fischer vs Thorwald Eilorson and another—H J R Hemming.
266-99—Nanu and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hunsraj—Madhowjee Virjee.
267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.
528-96—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kupurchand vs Baldevdas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.
458-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J.
219-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.
602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shevjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.
711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khandas and S.
616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal.

406-99—Captain and V—Girdhardas Ghanshamdas and another vs Bai Aimai—Edglow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

86-97—Crawford B and Co—Rehimtoola Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—S P J A and Little and Co. Part heard.
673-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs Jeewandas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.
110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.
442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhor and another—Bhaishanker and K.
459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhor vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G.
614-98—Sorabji and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckroo Meya bin Hajee Khan Doctor vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Abdul Cadar Nowrung and others—Payne G and S.
472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.
14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.
6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.
15-99—Jehangir and T—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Daroowalla—A F Turner.
6-99—Mathubhai and J—Hiralal Pitamberdas vs Gangadar Ramdas—K J Mantri.
8-99—Captain and V—Goculdas Sakarlal and others vs Shamji Ghella—Hiralal M and M.
16-97—Crawford and Co—Premjee Thakersey vs Narondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

445-98—Little and Co—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs N C Macleod and another—Dikshit and D.
103-99—Framjee and D—Deepala Primjee Jairam vs Hemraj Parmanand—Thakurdas D C and Co.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Iquique Valparaiso interrupted.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

One cable between Jamaica and Porto Rico restored thereby restoring communication with West India Islands and places beyond via Jamaica Porto Rico.

Telegrams via Galveston may be accepted for places beyond Iquique as far as Coquimbo. Moulmein route to Siam right.

Cable Accra Grand Bassam interrupted.

Communication via Key West, via Haiti, and via Bermuda interrupted with all the West India Islands and places beyond except Cuba, Jamaica and republic of Haiti.

Communication with Columbia restored but telegrams are subject to delay of some hours. Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyuen and Tengyueh.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| TUESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 22. | |
| 10 p.m. | 80·5 |
| WEDNESDAY.—AUGUST 23. | |
| 6 a.m. | 79·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 80·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·4 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·4 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

APPLEFORD—TAYLOR—August 15, at All Saints' Church, Srinagar, Kashmir, William Percy, son of late Revd William Appleford, to Margaret Eleanor, daughter of late H H C Taylor, Esq., C. S.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899.

IN an article in the current *Blackwood* on "The Loss of Moshi," some light is thrown on the character of the French officers whom Reuter reports as having murdered Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meunier, sent from France to presumably inquire into their conduct. In 1897, it will be remembered, our prolonged and unlucky negotiations, varied with proceedings of a more or less hostile nature, failed to keep the Naba of Moshi in his kingdom—north of the Gold Coast—and we practically signed away to France any rights we possessed to various territories in that region. The writer in *Blackwood*, after giving an elaborate account of the proceedings, says:—"The French were detested in the country. The first principle laid down, when M. Destenave in the latter part of 1896 undertook his work of occupation and organisation, was that it should cost nothing. 'Le Commandant s'etait engage a n'occasionner aucune depense, soit au budget colonial, soit au budget local du Soudan,' are M. Destenave's words in his report for December 1898. His troops paid for nothing and were paid nothing; they made what profit they could out of the country. The officers were brutally harsh in their treatment of the natives; M. M. Voulet and Chanoine, who since these proceedings have been despatched on a mission from Say to Lake Chad, appear to have carried severity so far that one of their subordinates actually lodged a protest, and Colonel Klobb was despatched to inquire into their conduct." Lieutenants Voulet and Chanoine had been through all the fighting among the tribes, and with Samory and the other chiefs on the upper Niger.

That this extended application of the principle, that war must support war, is calculated to turn the soldier into a bandit, and demoralise all concerned, there can be no reasonable doubt. The Belgians in the Congo State went even a step beyond Commandant Destenave, when they employed an army of several thousand cannibals, who cooked and ate the defeated tribes in the course of a long campaign. The excuse was that, provisions having run short, the only means of continuing the expedition was to allow the native levies to utilise the fallen in the manner customary in that part of the Dark Continent. There was another argument which, though quite as relevant, was not used, out of deference to certain International pronouncements intended to give a humanitarian gloss to the projected partition of Africa. The abolition of slave trade, or rather the closing of the slave markets, deprived the African, and for that matter the European, campaigner of any substantial motive for sparing the lives of those who were defeated in battle. We have heard of Generals who were not campaigning in Africa who gave orders that they wanted no prisoners. What is the use of prisoners, whom you must feed, guard, and provide with quarters of some sort? You cannot sell them like Cæsar in Gaul, when he auctioned 65,000 prisoners at a high price and replenished the military chest. Under such circumstances it is not to the interest of of anyone in particular that the defeated should not be put to the sword and all further trouble saved. Being killed, why should they not be eaten? Even civilised men, when shipwrecked on a barren shore, or afloat on a raft, draw lots as to who shall appease the hunger of the rest. Since a sentimental age put an end to the time-honoured institution of slavery—for which Mr. Gladstone in his maiden speech claimed scriptural sanction—prisoners of war have no longer a money-value, and are killed, at all events in savage warfare, as a matter of course: why invoke sentiment when it is a question of disposing of their dead bodies? In all countries where the traditional custom still survives, it is a great honour to be eaten; an honour reserved for the brave warriors. Those incapacitated from deeds of heroism, old men who have forgotten how to wield spear or club, women, and children, are not eaten. In some countries the piety of children finds an honourable sepulcure for their aged parents in their own interiors. Belgian Generals, who conduct military operations in the pathless wilds of tropical Africa, cannot be expected to inspect the cooking-pots of the native troops at the close of a day crowned with victory. In Rome do as the Romans; in Africa, as Africans.

The hand of the dyer takes the hue of the dye: that is the condition of that form of industry. Colonel Destenave, who commanded in Moshi in 1895, and was apparently employed ever since in developing his special talent for combining military operations with economy—an art in which our soldiers are very deficient—would, no doubt, claim that he had not included cannibalism in his category of permissible methods. General Sherman told the people of Georgia, whose houses he was burning and whose crops he was destroying, that war is cruelty, and that nothing should be left to the vanquished but eyes to weep over their misery. He drew the line at man-eating, and so apparently did M. Destenave. Captain Voulet, who gave, or is said to have given, the order to his black troops to fire on Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meunier, was trained to war in his school, a school in which the amenities of civilised warfare had evidently no place. He was in command of an important expedition—which included six Europeans—that the unfortunate Natives encountered during the march from Say on the Niger to Lake Chad, and were treated with great severity: that would be in the nature of things under an officer who graduated in such a school. But it is not easy to understand how an officer filling a responsible position, and who appears to have seen a good deal of service, would have deliberately compassed the murder of a superior officer and his comrade on a mission from the Government. The certain penalty of such an act would be ignominious death. The first account, which represented the unfortunate M. Meunier as the denouncer of the cruelties practised on the natives, is now contradicted. M. Meunier was not the accuser of Captain Voulet. That fact makes it the more inexplicable that the latter should, in cold blood, have ordered two of his own countrymen to be shot down. There seems to be room for some other explanation of the fatality. It may, after all, have been caused by some blunder or misunderstanding.

THE operations of the Paper Currency Department in the past year form the subject of a particularly able and exhaustive report from the pen of Mr. A. F. Cox, who is now Head Commissioner. The value of notes rose by four hundred lakhs of rupees on the past year. The circulation of the previous year, however, was lower than was anticipated: plague, famine, war, and tight money-markets combining to bring down the total. The past year, however, was more prosperous than its two predecessors, for famine had ceased and people were no longer afraid of plague, so that there was no such interruption of business as resulted from the panic of early plague days. Moreover such large sums in gold were paid to Government for currency notes that the circulation of notes amounted to 2,820 lakhs, the year being over-bought by no less than 148 lakhs. The scarcity of money in 1897-98 is attributed by Mr. Cox, partly, to the large demands made upon local capital for loans against Government paper, and partly to the peculiar circumstances of the import trade caused by the prevalence of famine. Goods were ordered by importers and brought in, but buyers did not take delivery of them on contract dates, so that importers had to lay them up and borrow from the market in order to meet their obligations. With this lock-up of loanable capital in unmarketable goods and unmarketable securities there was not enough left to finance even the contracted trade of that year. The coin did not leave the country, according to Mr. Cox, but it left the locality where it was urgently needed. Enormous sums were sent to Burma and the North-West Provinces to pay for food-grain for the famine-stricken districts. Large Government loans were also spent in railway construction all over the country and in military operations on the frontier. Consequently money was much longer in working its way back to the centres where capital usually collects, as in that year also cultivators were compelled to withhold the payment of revenue to the State and could not afford to pay for imported goods. Native banking operations were also greatly disorganised by plague and famine owing to the flight of the Marwaris from the big cities, taking with them money which would ordinarily have circulated as loanable capital, and they could neither get principal nor interest of loans already negotiated. In 1898-99, although new orders were given with caution and the markets were overstocked with imported goods, so soon as the rupee touched sixteen pence there was a general rush to remit money to England on account of the previous year's overdue bills; and in the busy season there was no stringency of money, the Exchange Banks imported Australian gold, and 268 lakhs was paid to Government. A large part of the balances of Government and the Presidency Banks was converted into paper and the gross circulation thus increased.

DURING the year, however, the balances of the Banks and of Government varied in direction and to some extent neutralised one another, the net result being, however, a largely increased circulation, as intimated. This would have been larger had it not been for the great increase of sovereigns, but apart from these the active circulation of notes, which had been contracting since 1895-96, has been expanding since the close of the official year now reported upon. The tables and comparative statements with which the report abounds show that, whereas in 1897-98 the number of notes in circulation had decreased, except in the denominations Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, there was an increase in all values in 1899, a fact which is explained by the visitation of plague in Bombay having led to much more petty trading than is usual. Each presidency, however, adhered to its peculiar preference for notes of particular denominations, a peculiarity which no Commissioner of Paper Currency has yet been able to explain. During the year the gold reserve against notes has grown to 280 lakhs and the coin reserve altogether leapt up by 342 lakhs on the year. Much shroff-marked, uncurrent coin, and coin of 1835, has been withdrawn and converted into small silver. That the practice of counterfeiting has become more common is believed probable, if not an actual fact, and one curious case is quoted in support of the supposition. A rupee bearing the date 1839 was sent in to the Calcutta Mint for examination. There was no rupee coinage of that date, but the coin was still genuine. This paradox is explained. It appears that in 1839 a new die was designed to supersede the William IV. pattern. A few rupees was struck and the die rejected. It is believed that only one got into circulation and attracted no attention for sixty years, until it found its way back to the mint from whence it came, greatly to the distress, doubtless, of the man who sent it if he happen to be a numismatist. The prevalence of illicit coinage was foretold by the advocates of open mints, but experience has not proved the fears on that account to be well-grounded, and in some few specimens discovered it has been observed that the coiners have used silver of a finer touch than that of which the rupee is made. More forged notes than usual have found their way to the Currency offices, but it is not believed that the practice extended, 509 notes out of 533 presented being of a single series discovered a year ago. The most extraordinary case of forgery reported was discovered in the Agra Jail, when a Madrasi life-convict had leaden plates and impressions of five-rupee notes concealed in his bedding. More common than the presentation of forged notes is the practice of presenting half-notes and representing the corresponding half to have been lost, which said halves have, in many instances, long been lying in Currency offices on deposit by other claimants.

SARDINIA is now a happy country. The bands of brigands which have infested the island for centuries have been completely exterminated. The result is hailed with delight by the people of the island, and marks an epoch of incalculable moral importance in the history of the country. The Government found that a horde of officials were active supporters of these dangerous rebels, and only last June hundreds of the inhabitants were arrested on a charge of harbouring and helping the outlaws. The state of terrorism established by the brigands in the island was such that, against their will, the farmers were compelled to feed and assist them. The tale of their overthrow is full of excitement and interest. The coasts were carefully guarded to prevent their escape by sea, while Captain Petella at the head of a company of soldiers tracked them among the mountain recesses. After weeks of search they were discovered in one of the wildest and most rugged of all Sardinia's mountains, where dense forest-growths in many parts obscure the sky from those below, while in others dread rocky precipices, which bid defiance to the skilfullest Alpine climbers, render approach well-nigh impossible. A soldier bravely ventured forth and reconnoitred their stronghold, which was attacked. The brigands fought after the manner of the Boers, hiding behind rocks and trees, and shifting from shelter to shelter as they fired. Only one showed the white feather: all the others defending themselves until shot down. The last to fall was the leader Pan, who, unable to stand, fell on his knees and faced the soldiers with his revolver. A search of the bodies revealed matters of some curiosity. The rank-and-file of the brigands were loaded with watches and bank notes, and on Pan's body was part of a priest's stole. The entry of the troops into the little town of Yuoro after the fight was a triumphal march, and the enthusiasm of the inhabitants knew no bounds. A solemn service was held at the cathedral, and there, in their richest attire, all the women of the town assembled, weeping and praying earnestly. By the extirpation of this band of ruffians Sardinia has been freed from a terrible source of danger and bloodshed. Elias was one of the cruellest brigands ever Sardinia has known. Woe to the farmer against whom he issued his bando, or sentence of death, and such sentences, it must be known, were issued for no worse offence than failure to comply with an extortionate demand for money. The same villian was mainly responsible for the horrible sentence passed by the band against a rich farmer named Manca, who had denounced them. He was to be put to death with all imaginable cruelty, and in a manner that one would have supposed only a Chinese executioner could have imagined. It is enough to say that the preliminary torment was the removal of the victim's skin by the finger-nails of the brigand band. It can well be supposed, then, that the destruction of this band has created the liveliest satisfaction, while the achievement of the Government is something the people may be proud of.

THE feature of the presidency plague returns for the past week is the reported recrudescence at Hyderabad (Sind). The district had been free for many months. Between the 11th inst. and 18th, 15 cases and 13 deaths were recorded. But up to Monday last 67 attacks, of which 50 proved fatal, were reported. As a result there has been, we hear, a general exodus from Hyderabad. Taken the presidency over a falling-off in virulence, though a slight increase in the number of attacks, is noticeable. The week's totals were 4,508 cases and 3,436 deaths as compared with 4,452 and 3,548, that is to say, 56 more cases and 112 fewer deaths. Bombay city figures showed little fluctuation; Karachi two cases instead of one; whilst Poona returns indicate a less virulent type of the disease, the attacks being 205 more than last week, but the deaths seven less, the city totals of the past seven days being 1,484 attacks and 1,071 deaths. In Poona district the figures under both heads are smaller, though the imported cases were the same as in the previous week. Broach, Thana, Satara, Sholapur, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara, Kolhapur and Cutch report slight improvements. On the other hand, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Bhor and Savanur send in heavier returns. Bhor had been free for half the year, but now sends in a report of 28 indigenous attacks and 25 deaths. Twelve districts and Native States were entirely free of plague during the week reported upon.

*** THE statement in our yesterday morning's issue, that two steamers, in addition to the R. I. M. S. Clive and Canning, were to be taken up for the conveyance of troops from India to the Transvaal, was a printer's error. Ten steamers, not two, will be taken up for the first drafts. If all the troops go by way of Bombay some thirty steamers will be chartered.

AT their yesterday's meeting, the Municipal Standing Committee forwarded to the Commissioner for report a resolution of the Corporation, approving of the laying of certain new water mains at a total estimated cost of Rs. 5,81,112, in De Lisle Road, Khara Tank Road, Gorupdeo Road, Kalachowki Road, &c.

THE following detachment of the 1st Norfolk Regiment will go to Poona, from Bombay, on the 2nd September next, to take part in the Presidency Assault-at-Arms:—1 officer; 1 warrant officer; 114 non-commissioned officers and men, including the band. The detachment to return to Bombay on completion of the Assault-at-Arms.

IN revenge for the rescue by the Umarzais of the Khattak flocks last week, the Gumatti outlaws on the 18th instant raided some camels, oxen and sheep, belonging to the Umarzais at Garang in independent territory. A pursuit party followed up, but the gang got away with their loot after killing one Umarzai and wounding another.

THE vexed question of the manner in which the occupation and selection of houses by military officers in Rangoon Cantonment has been carried out—regarding which Lord Elgin received some strongly worded memorials during his visit to Burma—is still under the consideration of the Government of India in the Military Department, further particulars having been called for from the local military authorities.

THE Home authorities have been asked to expedite the construction of a new Indian marine vessel which will replace the Warren Hastings so that it may take part in the trooping programme of 1900-1901. The new vessel by the way will be one of the finest troopers afloat, and will accommodate as many as the Clive and Canning put together. The latter will be patched up so as to serve the purpose until the new vessel is ready, and then sold.

IT is reported that Colonel Pennycuick has resigned the presidency of Cooper's Hill College.

LIEUTENANT HORSFORD, Norfolk Regiment, shortly relinquishes his appointment as A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

CAPTAIN DE WILTON, 1st Bengal Infantry, is appointed Inspector-General of Police in Mauritius, and will be seconded in his regiment for five years.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the estimate for constructing the Pandalur Road in the Malabar District; it amounts to Rs. 42,100. The money spent on this work up to the end of last March was Rs. 23,860, and Rs. 18,240 more is required for its completion. The sum required for this road during the current year will be met from the budget grant of Rs. 30,000 for the Ernad road. It will be augmented, if necessary, on application by the Superintending Engineer.

MADRAS is at lenght, we hear, provided with a Surgeon-General in succession to Surgeon-General Sibthorpe, the Secretary of State having sanctioned the appointment of Colonel Sinclair, C. S. I., now at Rangoon. The Madras Government selected an officer some months ago to fill the vacancy, but the Government of India declined to sanction the nomination as it would involve the supersession of the able and experienced officer then at the head of the Medical administration in Burma. The question was then referred to the arbitrament of the Secretary of State, with the result just announced.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce have expressed their sense of disappointment at the reply recently received from the Government of India to their Memorial against the expenditure of eight lakhs upon the conversion of the newly-built Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway to the metre gauge; and, in so doing, they have given utterance to a by no means local opinion that not only does their trade connection with Northern-Central India in no way call for or necessitate the introduction of the *metre* gauge to Karachi, but the peculiar configuration of the port and wharves makes such an introduction an absolute impossibility except at a ruinous and quite unnecessary expenditure of time and money.

WE mentioned some time ago, writes the *Pioneer* that a private syndicate had offered to construct a narrow gauge line from Kamptee northwards to Jubbulpore with an ultimate extension southwards to link up with the Nizam's and Madras Railway at Warangal. At the same time Government has had under consideration the construction of a line from Gondia on the Bengal-Nagpur north-westwards to Jubbulpore through Seonee, with branches westwards to Betul and eastwards to Mandla. There is clearly no room for both these projects, and as the latter is preferred by the Central Provinces authorities—partly because it passes through richer country, and partly because it would open up more effectually tracts at present land-locked—their scheme has been referred back to the syndicate with the suggestion that the alternative project might be taken into their consideration.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on Monday, the further report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill was laid on the table. The report simply embodies the proposal of the Government of India in regard to the municipal constitution, and although it is a very short one it evoked two long notes of dissent from the Hon'ble Mr Surendra Nath Banerji and Mr. Apcar. The debate on the report was to have taken place on Saturday next, but as the two hon'ble members already mentioned appealed to the President for further time in order to prepare their amendments, the debate was adjourned to the 9th proximo. The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton obtained leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins' Act 1856, as far as it concerns Bengal. This Act, the Hon'ble Member explained, is out of joint with the times and is no longer required. In answer to a question by Mr. Surendra-Nath Banerji, regarding 'corrupt politicians" referred to in the letter to the Government of India of the 17th June, 1897, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied that the letter in question was confidential and could not be published.

EEL PIE ISLAND, which the Richmond Corporation was urged to buy last year to prevent purchase by advertisers, has been sold in lots for the erection of bungalows.

SIR EDMUND ANTROBUS is desirous of selling Stonehenge, which is now attracting hordes of excursionists. He has offered it to Government for £125,000.

A NAVAL court-martial concerning the recent stranding of the Theseus, cruiser, Captain V. A. Tisdall, on the coast of Sicily will be held at Gibraltar. The Dido, cruiser, Capt. G. Neville, has left Malta for that port with the officers involved in the affair.

MUCH interest has been excited by a speech made by the Kaiser in unveiling on Friday a monument on the battlefield of St. Privat, which, his Majesty said, stood as the guardian of all brave soldiers of both armies, French and German, who fell there. These now looked down from around the throne of the Supreme Judge united in eternal peace in God.

THE Wellman polar expedition has returned to Tromso in Norway. The scientific results are reported valuable. No trace of Andree was discovered. Mr. Wellman's foot was crushed in the ice. The party found one of Nansen's men who was left with a comrade in latitude 81.° He had remained two months beside his comrade's corpse according to a promise made to the dying man.

THE trial of the Spanish officers concerned in the surrender of Santiago de Cuba began in Madrid, on July 31, before the Supreme Military Court. The indictment and minutes of evidence were read at the opening of the sitting. Among the documents put in in connection with the case is a telegram demanding the prosecution of a newspaper correspondent who had announced that General Pareja had surrendered. The trial was continued on Aug. 1, 2, and 3.

IN consequence of the rejection of their Electoral Reform Bill by a committee of the Chamber, the Belgian Cabinet tendered their resignation to the King. At the opening of the sitting of the Chamber on Aug. 1 M. Vandenpeereboom announced the resignation of the Government. The Premier added:—"If the Chamber sees no objection the Government will remain at its disposition for the conduct of current business."

RUSSIAN agents are stated to be negotiating with the heads of the principal American gun-making firms for the supply of one hundred batteries of rapid-fire field artillery, including 6 0 guns and 1,400 caissons and limbers. It is explained that the Russian Government is dissatisfied with the execution of the contracts for artillery lately awarded to French firms, and that it has accordingly now decided to supplement them by placing emergency orders in the United States. The guns are to be of the Schneider design, non-recoiling, of 2·95 calibre, capable of firing twenty-five shots a minute, and with shielded platforms.

THE vessels purchased by General Otis from the Spanish Government and turned over to the United States Navy are the Calamianes, Mariveles, Bulusan, Pampanga, Paragua, Samar Albay, Manileno, Panay, Vasco, Urdneta, and Guardoqui. The torpedo-boat is the Barcelo. In addition to these the United States fleet in the Philippines has been increased by purchase or capture, by the tugs Rapido, Sureste and Petrelita, the steam launch Iona, and the steam barge Ondina. There are also nine vessels now in serviceable condition, captured by Admiral Dewey: the Don Juan of Austria, the Isla de Cuba, the Isla de Luzon, the Manila, El Cano, Callao, Leyte, Mindoro, and Mindanao. Most of these are gun boats of light draught.

THERE are rumours that the "D'Entrecasteaux," the new French flagship on the China Station, is proving very unsatisfactory. This is surprising, because she has been built for foreign service, and every report of her was full of promise. It is possible that the growls come from someone on board who suffered in the passage through the Red Sea. She is said to be very confined in her internal arrangements and exceedingly hot, quite unfitted for the tropics. Her captain is believed to have called attention to these matters before the ship left Toulon. If the correspondent who has sent these particulars to the "Tablettes des Deux Charentes" is to be credited, the ammunition had to be removed from the magazines before the ship reached Saigon, the temperature being 113deg. Fahrenheit.

THERE is an increase in the number of divorce petitions, but, says the *Law Magazine*, it is slight and quite insufficient to justify the apprehensions that are so freely expressed by ecclesiastical controversialists as to the extent to which the Divorce Act is being taken advantage of. On the other hand, petitions for judicial separation continue to decline. Apparently it is between the tenth and the twentieth years of married life that the great danger of a crisis ending in the dissolution of marriage lies. Thirty-eight per cent. of the petitions in 1897 related to marriages that came within those limits; 30 per cent. were between five years and ten; only 11 per cent. for twenty years and upwards. The chief classes to which petitioners for divorce belong are (in numerical order) dealers in articles of food, publicans, hotel keepers, &c., engineers and architects, and (bracketed) seamen and actors and musicians. To the very poor the Divorce Court is, apparently, a practically inaccessible tribunal.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE TRANSVAAL AND THE SUZERAINTY QUESTION.

### THE LATEST PROPOSALS.

### A FIVE YEARS' FRANCHISE.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The correspondence regarding the question of British suzerainty over the Transvaal has been published and shows that repeated attempts have been made by the Transvaal Government to obtain a reference of the matter to arbitration.

Mr. Chamberlain in a despatch, dated 13th July, said he generally concurred with Sir A. Milner that the position the Transvaal had taken up was untenable, and he added that the British Government did not intend to further discuss the question.

### OFFERS OF HELP FROM JAMAICA.

The Infantry and Artillery Militia of Jamaica have volunteered for service in South Africa in the event of war with the Transvaal.

AUG. 23.

News from Pretoria states that the despatches, with President Kruger's definitive reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, have not yet been sent, but only a tentative summary of the Transvaal's new proposals, which are :—a period of five years' residence for obtaining the franchise, and a one-fifth representation in the first Volksraad, with the understanding that there shall be no further interference with the internal affairs of the Republic.

## COLONEL SCHNEIDER AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

Colonel Schneider has written to the "Figaro," stating that he characterized the letter, to which Major Cuignet referred in his evidence, as a forgery because his name and the date were affixed thereto, but the letter expressed his opinion as regards Captain Dreyfus.

## ANOTHER ITALIAN CRUISER FOR CHINA.

The Italian cruiser Liguria has sailed for China.

## THE PORTE AND THE NILE CONVENTION.

The Porte has sent to London a strong protest against the Nile Convention as being a violation of Turkish rights to the hinterland of Tripoli.

## ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN VICTORY.

LONDON AUGUST 22.

The Australians have beaten Middlesex by an innings and 230 runs.

## THE FALL IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

The fall in Government paper is looked upon here as merely temporary, something like 105 being commonly quoted as the normal price when the currency scheme will be successfully working.

## NEW QUARTERS FOR WARRANT OFFICERS IN BOMBAY.

The Government of India have agreed provisionally to a site fronting Colaba Causeway, Bombay, for new quarters proposed to be constructed for certain Warrant Officers, formerly housed in buildings on Wellington Road and near the Crawford Market.

## THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### NEXT FRIDAY'S BUSINESS.

The official list of business for Friday's Legislative Council comprises the following :—Referring of the Central Provinces Court of Wards Bill and the Punjab Courts Bill to Select Committees ; and the introduction of Bills to amend the Presidency Banks Act, and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. ; also the moving by Mr. Dawkins for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Acts.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Second-Lieutenants W. H. Evans and A. F. Hill, R. E., proceed to Chitral with the 3rd Company, Bengal Sappers.

Lieut-Colonel Aylmer, V. C. ; Major Boothby, Fegen, and Thornton, R. A. ; Laudon and Dyas, Royal Warwickshires ; Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers ; Raitt, South Staffordshires ; and Young, 9th Madras Infantry, have qualified tactically for command.

Captain Grace, 5th Bombay Infantry, has been detailed for Plague duty in the Bombay Command.

Majors Gott, 7th Bombay Lancers ; Whyte, 17th Bombay Infantry ; and Delamain, 23rd Bombay Rifles, have passed tactically for command.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

### AHMEDNAGAR DEFEATED.

POONA, AUG. 23.

The cricket match, Poona vs. Ahmednagar, resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 82 runs. The following was to-day's score :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Betham, b Greig | 7 |
| Saulez, run out | 20 |
| Leahy, l b w, b Deas | 2 |
| Darly, b Deas | 6 |
| Griffith, b Deas | 3 |
| Schofield, not out | 17 |
| Walker, b Greig | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 69 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deas | 13 | 30 | 4 | 5 |
| Greig | 13 | 37 | 1 | 4 |

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

### ONE VILLAGE BADLY AFFECTED.

There were 186 cases and 165 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 189: in Sukerwar 23 cases, 15 deaths ; in Somwar 22 cases, 22 deaths ; in Sadaseo 18 cases, 15 deaths ; in Kasba 14 cases, 19 deaths ; in Bhawani 13 cases, 12 deaths ; in the Gunj 12 cases, 6 deaths ; in Nana 11 cases, 10 deaths ; in Raste 11 cases, 7 deaths ; in the Cantonment 24 cases, 13 deaths ; in Sholapur Bazaar 4 cases, 3 deaths ; in New Modikhana 4 cases ; and in the district 37 cases, 32 deaths. Kadus Khed is badly affected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUG. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here, this evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 23rd August via Mombassa.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 105 15-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 113 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper | 65 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 27 9-16 |

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

### LECTURE BY LIEUT.-COL. F. M. RUNDALL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. M. RUNDALL, D. S. O., commanding the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, in the first of two lectures delivered before the United Service Institution of India, gave a highly interesting and graphic sketch of a portion of operations which extended over a period of four years. He said :—The theatre of war was divided into two portions, the eastern part comprising the coast of the Atlantic and the States thereon situated, and the western comprising the Mississipi Valley. As to the cause of the war, Lieutenant-Colonel Rundall stated that there is no doubt the whole purpose of the revolt of the Southern States was to establish a powerful Slaveocracy. Regarding the commencement of hostilities, he remarked :—

Abraham Lincoln did all he could to prevent bloodshed and civil war, but the Governors of the Cotton States took forcible possession of all forts, arsenals, and other warlike property and material in the South; and on April 12th, 1861, the war may be said to have commenced by the forcible seizure of Charleston Harbour by the Southerners, and their attack on the harbour defences, Forts Sumter, Pinckney, and Moultrie. The attack on Fort Sumter, the principal one of the three, was carried to a successful issue without blood-shed, though, strange to say, it was heavily bombarded for 35 hours ; it was surrendered by the starving Federal garrison on April 14th. Upon this the North rose as one man to resist the South. On April 15th, Lincoln published a proclamation calling out the Militia of the United States to the number of 75,000, for there was no regular army worth mentioning as regards numbers. The call to arms was nobly responded to, and in less than 33 hours troops were on the march to places where conflict with the Southerners might be expected. Throughout the years that followed repeated calls for men had to be made of course, and altogether the total number of men furnished for the Federal, or Northern, Army exceeded 2,850,000 men. Jefferson Davis in his turn called the South to arms on April 17th, and raised the Stars and Bars in opposition to the Stars and Stripes. He also offered to armed privateers of any nation letters of marque and reprisal, hoping that by this means the Federal Fleet would be kept engaged by ships belonging to European nations, who were largely dependent for their cotton supply on the Southern States of America. Jefferson Davis' call for troops was responded to by some 40,000 men. I may as well state at once that all through the war the Northern Armies, *as a whole*, far out-numbered those of the South.

In their first great battle on July 21st, 1861, known as Bull Run, compared to the grand estate of efficiency they afterwards attained, the two contending forces were simply a courageous rabble, lacking coherence. At 4 p. m., there were more than 12,000 volunteers on the field who had entirely lost their regimental organisation and could no longer be handled as troops. In the western theatre of war Governor Jackson of Missouri raised the standard of revolt and established his head-quarters at Camp Jackson near St. Louis with the intention of capturing the city arsenal. But a young Federal Officer, Captain Lyon, disguised himself as a lady, drove out to Camp Jackson, inspected its strength, and the next day surrounded the camp with his small force and gave the rebel general half an hour in which to surrender—which he did. Lyon was made a Brigadier General for this and eight days later won the battle of Booneville.

#### A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Dealing with the work accomplished by the river Nady, the lecturer said :—

Dramatic is the story of how the Federal gun-boat Carondelet, alone and on a stormy night, ran the gauntlet of all the Confederate ships and batteries and their great guns. At 10 p.m., on a dark and stormy night, the little gun-boat started on her daring voyage. The deck was covered with heavy planks, and surplus chains were wound round her vulnerable parts ; guns were run back, ports closed, and the sailors armed to resist boarders. Directions were given to sink the boat rather than let her fall into the Southerners' hands. Twenty sharp-shooters were put on board, and a barge, laden with bales of hay, was fastened to her port side to break the impact of shot and shell. Scarcely had she started as noiselessly as possibly on her journey than her smoke stack caught fire; but the blaze was extinguished withuot the Southern batteries perceiving it, but just as she was passing the upper battery, the flame burst out again, revealing and proclaiming the mission of the boat. Sentries on shore fired, guards turned out, rockets darted skyward, heavy guns opened fire, while at the same moment the storm broke, and brilliant flashes of lightning brought the little Carondelet into full view, and terrific crashes of thunder drowned the roar of the artillery. Full speed ahead was now ordered by Commander Henry Walke, but, impeded by the barge alongside, the gun-boat's progress was slow. For half an hour she toiled on through a storm of shot and shell, until she had passed the last battery, and then unharmed, untouched, she fired the pre-concerted signal, and the fleet and army, which had been anxiously watching for it and hardly daring to hope to see it knew at midnight the Carondelet's passage had been successful. A few days later a second gun-boat performed the same feat, ~~and the two together~~ silenced the batteries at the spot where Pope wished to land his troops. On April 7th, the Confederates were in full retreat and Island No. 10 surrendered on the 8th. The advanced posts of the Confederate second line of defence thus fell into the hands of the Federals ; and the Mississippi River was opened up down to Fort Pillow. Pope arrived at Fort Pillow on the 14th with the intention of attacking it, but was ordered to Pittsburg Landing near Shiloh on the Tennessee River, where he arrived in time to take part in the advance thence on Corinth.

#### SHILOH—AND AFTER.

The battle of Shiloh was one of the most furiously contested and sanguinary ones of the war. By night the Confederates had driven Grant's army back some two miles ; some ten thousand men on each side were killed, wounded, or missing ; and General A. S. Johnston, the Confederate Commander, was killed. On April 27th, 1862, three weeks after the battle of Shiloh, the Federals discovered Montetly was held in force as an advanced fort to Corinth. The next day they took the place, but although Corinth was only some 20 to 25 miles from Shiloh, it was not till a month later that they got within striking distance of the works around it.

On reading the accounts of the Battle of Shiloh and advance on Corinth one cannot help feeling astonished at:—1st.—The utter and culpable ignorance of the enemy's whereabouts in which Grant was content to remain. It is almost incredible that 40,000 men should have been close on to him without his having even an inkling of the fact. 2nd.—At the appalling confusion that reigned in the attacking force who had all the advantages of being the surprise party, and of choosing their own time and manner of delivering the surprise, and presumably of knowing something of the nature of the ground, as they were fighting in their own country. 3rd.—At the weeks of delay which occurred between the Battle of Shiloh and the advance of a few miles to Corinth. 4th.—At Beauregard giving up so fine a position without a desperate struggle. Truly, there are almost more lessons to be learnt from what might have been done in a given campaign, and was not done, than from its successful strategy and tactics.

General Halleck, commanding the Federal Armies in the west allowed an opportunity of taking Vicksburg and going entire control of the Mississippi to go by. Halleck's feebleness and lack of energy enabled the Southerners to regain possession of the river and to lead Buells army sent to seize Chattanooga, a stern chase into the north of Henlucky, Halleck went to Wadington to become Commander-in-Chief and the command of the western armies virtually devolved upon Grant who began moving in the direction of Vicksburg at the end of November 1862.

#### THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN.

He advanced southwards, driving the Confederates before him as far as Oxford, which place he reached December 5th, 1862. He then determined to send Sherman down the Mississippi River in boats, along with the fleet, to reduce Vicksburg. Sherman's expedition started on December 20th. But just then Forrest, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, made a raid in Grant's rear, and, with a loss of less than 400 men, destroyed the rail-road from Jackson (Tenn.) to Columbus (Ken.), a distance of 60 miles, killed, wounded, and captured some 2,500 Federals, cut off Grant's communications with Columbus and the North and therefore with Washington from December 19th to 30th, and interrupted his convoys with supplies for a longer period. It was this Forrest who said he "would rather have 15 minutes bulge on an enemy than a week's strategy"! At the same time Van Dorn (Confederate General) with 3,500 cavalry raided on Grant's line of communication between Holly Springs and Grand Junction surprised and captured 1,500 Federals, and destroyed supplies to the value of 1,500,000 dollars. These raids compelled Grant to put his army on reduced rations and fall back and open up his communications with Memphis, thus rendering any further advance on his part impracticable for a tim Sherman, meanwhile, had sailed down the Mississippi with about 32,000 men and 60 guns. He disembarked his force on December 26th near the mouth of the Yazoo River and on the 29th he fought the Battle of Chickasaw Bluff where he was defeated and had to re-embark his troops. General Mc-Clernand having worked his own interest in Washington at Army Head-quarters superseded Sherman on January 2nd 1863. Thus the first move against Vicksburg failed.

Early in 1863, Grant made four unsuccessful attempts to attack Vicksburg on its right flank. He then determined to work round below Warrentor and Grand Gulf which the Confederates had fortified. Aided by a fine cavalry raid under Grierson (Federal) Grant crossed his troops over the Mississippi at a place called Hard Times, and fought the battle of Port Gibson on May 1st, where 8,000 Confederates made a grand stand against the 23,000 he put into the field against them. In 18 days Grant accomplished a succession of brilliant feats which "challenge comparison with the most brilliant" campaigns of history. His force numbered 45,000, while that of the Confederates was quite 50,000. These operations are called the campaigns in rear of Vicksburg and included the successful engagement of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and Big Black Bridge. After trying to take Vicksburg by assault, he besieged it until it surrendered on July 4th. Meanwhile General Banks was operating in Louisiana. One of the most notable features during the operations from Brashear to Alexandria was Admiral Tarragut's attempt to run for the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, an extremely gallant fight in which the admiral lost five out of his seven ships.

#### CHICKAMANGA AND CHATTANOOGA.

Bragg and Rosencrans were operating in Tennessee. The terrific engagement known as the battle of Chickamanga was fought amongst difficult and broken hills and ravines, lasted for two days and a good part of the first night. The Federals lost some 15,800 men and the Confederates some 17,800. The latter were finally successful, and drove Rosencrans and his beaten army back to Chattanooga. Rosencrans lost this battle through the extraordinary mistakes made by his Generals, and a disastrous rout was only averted by the stubborn stand made by that fine Commander, General Thomas, who thereby gained the soubriquet of the Rock of Chickamanga. Bragg's army, too, largely outnumbered that of Rosencrans by something like 15,000 men. Grant, now succeeded to the supreme command of the armies serving on the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, October 1863, and marched to Chattanooga to personally conduct operations against Bragg. What is known as the Battle of Chattanooga were really three detached actions forming part of a series of operations undertaken by Grant for securing his front and driving Bragg from the position whence he was really besieging Chattanooga. These three actions are the Battles of Chattanooga (or Orchard knob,) Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, and were fought and won by Grant's army on November 23rd, 24th and 25th (1863). The confederates were driven out of their entrenchments and utterly routed after some desperately hard fighting, and retreated South to Dalton. In this battle Sherman was commanding the *Army of the Tennessee*, having succeeded Grant.

#### THE WAR IN 1864.

In February 1864 Sherman was sent by Grant to make a rapid movement via Vicksburg to Meridian to destroy rail-roads and make it so difficult for the Southern Armies to operate towards the Mississippi that a small force would suffice to hold the great valley of that river, and thus enable Grant to operate against General J. E. Johnston who had superseded Bragg after the Battle of Chattanooga. Sherman's operations were so successful that his subsequent campaign in North Georgia was undisturbed by any formidable demonstrations of the enemy in the valleys of the Mississippi and lower Tennessee. Meantime during that winter of 1863 Burnside's little army, harassed by Longstreet at Knoxville, had suffered terrible hardships. Words of sympathy and encouragement from their officers were, however, greeted with the cheery response—"It's pretty rough, General, but we'll see it through." In the early spring of 1864 Grant succeeded Halleck as Commander-in-Chief of all the Federal Armies, and Sherman succeeded Grant in the West. Sherman commenced operations against the Confederates in May (1864), and by a series of masterly manoeuvres drove them from Dalton to Atlanta, and, to use Grant's words, "accomplished the most gigantic undertaking given to any General in the war."

The Atlanta Campaign is replete with fine examples of defensive warfare on the one hand, and lessons in brilliant strategy and tactics employed by the attacking side on the other hand. The Federals had, times without number, learnt at a heavy cost what appalling damage could be inflicted by guerillas and Confederate cavalry in their rear ; so amongst other preparations to meet such contingencies, the Federal Engineers kept, ready made, a standard pattern of truss, the parts of which were interchangeable, while prepared timbers were kept stocked at safe points in rear. By this means burnt or broken bridges were repaired with the celerity of magic; across the chasms of the Chattahoochee River trestle bridges, hundreds of feet long, and nearly 100 feet high, were made with as little delay and trouble as if an ordinary little stream were being bridged. The combatants, too, on both sides, taught by a long and costly experience, had become adepts at entrenching themselves strongly, and rapidly, covering their front with formidable obstacles, the troops doing of their own accord what elsewhere requires the assistance of a corps of sappers. It was in this campaign that the Federals learnt that the French plan of attacking in columns, as followed and taught by the American drill-books, was an impossible formation when attacking the Confederate entrenchments. The attempt to use the column formation resulted in awful carnage, while but little damage was inflicted on their enemy.

In February 1865, Sherman commenced his march northward through South Carolina. This march was the triumphant accomplishment of a well nigh impossible task. The country was more or less a vast swamp or endless succession of swamps ; streams would often be met with split up into a dozen or more different channels, each of which had to be bridged and through this awful country artillery and hundreds of wagons were dragged with infinite labour, the men making roads with logs which constantly disappeared in the ooze and had to be re-made. To quote General Cox—"It was the indomitable will of 60,000 men, concentrated to do the inflexible purpose of one, which bridged this chaos for hundreds of miles." On April 10th Sherman began his march on Raleigh to cut off Lee's retreat on Lynchburg in Virginia. On the 11th news reached him that Lee had surrendered and that the war was virtually over. He arrived at Raleigh on the 13th, and there Johnston, his great opponent in the Atlanta Campaign, who had once more been given an army, surrendered to him.

## CRICKET.

### SURAT GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A TEAM of the Islam Gymkhana went over to Surat, last Saturday, to play the Surat Gymkhana. Messrs. Cadell and Luck from Broach played for Surat. The Islam team won the match by 13 runs. They were the guests of Mr. Ali Akbar, Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Districts, during their stay, which was made very pleasant for them by their host and the Surat Gymkhana. The Islam team is very sensible of the kindness and attention shown to them by Mr. Thatcher, the Hony. Secretary, Surat Gymkhana, and Mr. Mehta.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| A N Tyabjee, run out | 17 |
| C M Ali, b Bala | 4 |
| M Arabi, c Torkad, b Weir | 36 |
| E Sulaiman, b Luck | 0 |
| A Azher, run out | 15 |
| S C Tyabjee, hit wkt, Enti | 5 |
| D Rahim, c Chinoy, b Enti | 2 |
| M A Lukmaun, b Torkhad | 0 |
| L M. Ahmadi c Jabwala, Enti | 0 |
| B Salehbhoy, b Torkaad | 1 |
| M Siddick, not out | 10 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 92 |

SURAT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Padell, l b w Tyabjee | 24 |
| Enti, b Rahim | 1 |
| Bala, b Rahim | 7 |
| Lakrawala, st Camrudin, b Tyabjee | 8 |
| Luck, b Rahim | 3 |
| Weir, b Camrudin | 8 |
| Thatcher, c Sulaiman, b Rahim | 16 |
| Chinoy, b Tyabjee | 4 |
| Bhujwala, b Camrudin | 3 |
| Jabwala, b Camrudin | 0 |
| Torkhad, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 79 |

Badminton and Tennis Matches were also arranged. Badminton results:—

Mr. Thatcher } v. { Mr A N Tyabji.
Mr. Luck } v. { Mr Ali Azher Fyzee

Won by the Islam Pair : 15 to 3 and 15 to 6

Tennis results :—

Mr Luck } v. { Mr A N Tyabji
Mr Clarke } v. { Mr Ali Azher Fyzee

Won by the Islam Pair : 6 to 2 and 6 to 3

A cricket match was also played with Surat City on Sunday afternoon, resulting in a win for Surat City.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

REGARDING the suggestions for reviving the Agricultural classes in the College of Science, Poona, the following Government Resolution has just been issued :—

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that the Agricultural classes in the College of Science, Poona, are languishing for want of students. This state of things is the more deplorable as by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2178, dated 26th March 1898, it was directed that holders of the Diploma in Agriculture granted by the Bombay University under the revised Regulations shall rank with graduates of the University and shall be allowed all the special privileges enjoyed by the latter in the matter of admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department. Government understand that these advantages are not generally known. The Principal of the College of Science should, therefore, be requested to give as wide publicity as he can to such information as he considers likely to attract students to the Agricultural course.

2. The proposed revision of the number and value of the scholarships attached to the Agricultural classes is approved, and the Director of Public Instruction should be requested to notify the change to all Head Masters of High Schools and call their attention to the chances of employment offered to men holding the diploma in Agriculture.

3. The necessary action as regards suggestion (c) made by the Principal will be taken in the Revenue Department, which should be requested to forward a copy of the orders that may be issued to the Political Department for similar action as regards Native States in this Presidency.

4. As regards the suggestion made by the Principal that the University may be moved to convert the diploma into a degree, Government concur in the view expressed by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 5 of his letter.

5. The papers should be transferred to the Revenue Department for the issue of necessary orders on the points pertaining to that Department.

6. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit a report as regards the prospects of the Diplomates of Agriculture for employment in the Educational Service.

R. B. STEWART.
Acting Secretary to Government.

## A POINT OF LAW.

A NICE point of law was raised before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, in connection with the property seized by the police in the *hundi* forgery case, which came on before the last criminal sessions of the High Court, and in which one Mohunlal Kissondas was convicted and sentenced. The High Court had ordered the magistrate to dispose of the property under sections 518 and 523 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The question arose in regard to the powers of the police to seize property.

Inspector Sloan asked for an expression of opinion from the court on the point, because, he submitted, the question vitally affected the powers of the police and the law was not in a defined condition.

His worship remarked that the only two sections under which property could be seized were section 51 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 93 of the Bombay Police Act. The court was of opinion that section 51 did not apply to the Bombay Police, while section 93 applied only to the property which was stolen and not to the proceeds of the stolen property. His worship also considered that the police had no power to seize any property except that specified in section 93, and that in future if any property were seized by the police he would do what was necessary.

Mr. Sealy, pleader, who appeared on behalf of Joharimal Jamnadas, complainant in the case, said, it was very much to be regretted that the law as regarded the position of the Bombay Police was in such an anomalous condition. Their powers were curtailed very considerably with the result that justice was frequently defeated.

His worship observed that the fault lay chiefly with the public. If they sued some officers, the matter would be brought to a head, and then, perhaps, Government would alter the law.

## CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

ON TUESDAY evening the Town Hall was filled on the occasion of a concert given in aid of the funds of the Stuart Strong Plague Hospital at Colaba. An excellent programme was arranged, but owing to the repeated encores it was rather too long drawn out. The first item was an overture "Le Lac des fees" rendered by the Band of the 1st Norfolk regiment, conducted by Mr. Bartlett, and it may be said that the music discoursed by them throughout the evening contributed in no small degree to the success of the evening. A clarionet solo by Musician Horne and a cornet solo played by Corporal Chown were finely given and deserve mention. "The Lighthouse keeper" was rendered by Mr. H. E. Harrington, and then Madame Schultz gave an excellent interpretation of "Naturgenus." A variation in the programme came with Mrs Adams Wylie's recitation, "Royal Princess" by Christina Rossetti. She recited with marked elocutionary ability, and at its conclusion was presented with a bouquet. Madame Lily Howard sang "The Old, Old Story," for which she was enthusiastically received, and later an appreciative rendering of Adams' "Island of Dreams" was accorded unstinted praise. An aola solo "Benedictus" was beautifully executed by Mr. T. M. Carroll, who thoroughly deserved his encore. Mr. Ben Defreece was, of course, received with acclamation, and his song, "From the Baby's Point of View," was very amusing. Captain Cuppage's song afforded the greatest merriment, his rendering of Irish songs being inimitable. Dr. J. Pollen, LL.D., I. C. S., recited with much vigour, while Mr. S. C. Reynolds, R. I. M., won golden opinions for an effective rendition of "Dream of Paradise," and "Thy Sentinel am I", and on both occasions he was recalled. Mr. Defreece concluded with the programme with a further successful contribution. The accompanist was Mr. F. Seymour Dove, and arrangements were made by Mr. C. Hummel, Consul for Liberia, who was instrumental in organising the concert.

## MAHOMEDANS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Rumours are afloat that on the expiry of the term of office of the Honb'le Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, in the Bombay Legislative Council, as an additional member, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla is to get the seat. I may be allowed to draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the fact that for several years a member of the Khoja Community represented the Mohamedan community in the Legislative Council. Mr Fazulbhoy was the first to get the seat, and he was followed by Mr. Sayani, who was followed by the late Mr. Dharamsey, who was, again, followed by Mr. Fazulbhoy, who, it is rumoured, will again be followed by a Khoja, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla. Among the Mahomedans, there are several castes whom, I beg to trust, His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to nominate by turn. The Khoja community has been more than twice honoured. I hope it is now the turn of a "Kokim," "Mogul," "Arab," "Bohra," or Deccani Mahomedan gentleman to represent the Mahomedan community in the Council. No better man than the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji can at present fill up the vacancy, and it would be just in accordance with what happened lately at Calcutta, where a native judge of the High Court has been nominated by the Government. I beg to submit the following names may be placed before His Excellency the Governor for due consideration :—Khan Bahadur Kazee Shaboodin, C.I.E. ; Khan Bahadur Kazie Kamrudin ; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakeem, Judge ; Dr. Khoja Abdoolla, L.M. and S ; Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law ; Mirza Abbas Beg, Oriental Translator ; Kazee Kabir-ud-din, barrister-at-dlaw.—Yours, etc.

MOHAMED ISMAIL CURTAY.

THE Alecto, special service vessel, Lieut. and Commander A. W. Howe, is to be paid off and sold on the Cape of Good Hope Station. Her crew are to be sent home in the Wye, troop and storeship, Staff Commander C. R. H. Robinson.

THE Chamber has finally approved the Bill for the reorganisation of the internal debts, including Article 7, authorising the Bank of Spain to put in circulation notes to the amount of two milliards of pesetas. The rate of interest on loans made to the Treasury is fixed at two and a half per cent.

THE Esercito Italiano states that the Italian Minister of Marine has asked for an additional credit of 4,700,000 lire for special naval expenses incurred during the last financial year. Of these expenses, 1,800,000 lire were incurred in connection with Cretan affairs and in supporting Italian interests in Columbia, in South America, and in China.

## NATURAL HISTORY IN THE STATES.

EHA must look to his laurels. In America there are observers of the ways of animals, who can give him a stone and a beating in getting hold of stories of real interest relating to the doings of our lovely kith and kin. There is one showing how a Puma felt when he had made himself just a little ridiculous.

#### HOW THE PUMA WAS DECEIVED.

"People who imagine that animals haven't got feelings don't know what they are talking about," said the Yellowstone Park guide as he sat cleaning his rifle. "I was cutting a trail round one of the sproutin' springs one day, and, getting warmed up, I threw my coat over the end of a log. By-and-by I went off to hunt for a drink of water, and it was, perhaps, half an hour before I returned to my work. When I came up, it was to see a whalin' big mountain lion creepin' along to spring on the coat. It was over the log in a way to make it look like a man stoopin' down and the lion was nicely deceived. He skulked up to within 18 feet of the log, crouched flat for a moment and laid back his ears, and then he made two jumps of it. Greased lightnin' wasn't in it with that critter. It was like a big ball of fur shot from a cannon, and as he flew he uttered a screech which brought my hair on end. If that coat had been a man he would not have had time to say gum. The lion lit down on it with claws and teeth ready for business and in five seconds the garment was cut into carpet rags. Then he realised the cheat, and you never saw a human bein' look so foolish. His tail went down to the earth, the fire died out of his eyes, and he'd have given forty dollars for someone to kick him up hill. His chagrin was so plain that I laughed right out, and that broke his heart. He looked at me and whimpered like a puppy, and when I asked if his mother knew he was out he fetched a sort of sob in his throat and sneaked off like a dog caught killin' sheep. If I could have run fast enough to have caught him by the tail he wouldn't have even looked back. He knew he had made a fool of himself, and he wanted to go off and hide and have a long think."

#### HOW TO SEE THE SHOW.

It appears that one idle day the frog, the duck, the lamb, and the skunk started forth together to visit the show. Just what sort of show it was the chronicler doesn't state. Anyway, it was something that the queerly assorted quartet was anxious to attend, and they hopped and waddled and gambolled and trotted toward the big canvas enclosure with delighted throbs of anticipation. Finally they reached the doortender, the frog leading the line. Well, the frog had a greenback and passed right in. The duck had a bill and followed the frog. The lamb had four quarters and followed the frog and the duck. But the unfortunate skunk was left on the outside. He had only a scent, and that was bad. Naturally he turned away, feeling pretty blue. As he was slowly going back over the hill he met a hoop snake rolling along at a lively rate towards the show. The skunk greeted him, but the snake did not stop. "Don't interrupt me," he cried over his shoulder. "I've got to do a turn, and I'm a little late," and he rolled along. At the top of the hill the skunk noticed another old friend approaching. It was the sardine. "Hello !" cried the sardine. "What's the matter ?" So the skunk told him. "I can guess how you feel about it," said the sardine, sympathetically. "I belong to the smelt family myself. But say, old fellow you come right back and go in with me—I've got a box." And the skunk and the sardine went back together.

## AN OSAKA POLICEMAN'S VIEW OF HIS DUTIES.

WE have had an incident brought to our notice, says the "Kobe Chronicle," which, though trivial in itself, is of very great importance as showing that one individual at least among the Japanese police needs to have his duties under the new treaties explained to him. Needless to say, the incident occurred in Osaka, where, as would appear from other incidents, brought to our notice from time to time, the force seems to be recruited from men of a lower grade of intelligence than elsewhere. At least we never have such complaints to make of the police in Kobe, where the men are most courteous and obliging, from the highest to the lowest grade.

The other day Mrs. Jonas took her little daughter, seven years of age, for a jinrikisha ride, the child being dressed in light summer clothes with short sleeves. The jinrikisha left the Concession and proceeded along Shinsaibashi-dori, but when Andoji-machi was reached, a policeman suddenly appeared from the police-box and ordered the vehicle to stop. For some time Mrs. Jonas could not understand what was the matter ; but as the policeman pointed continually to the child's bare arms, it at last dawned upon her that he was objecting to the child's dress ! This, it turned out, was correct, and the jinrikisha-man, on being examined by Mr. Jonas after Mrs. Jonas had returned, made the same statement. The policeman had remarked that the little girl having her arms bare could not be considered as properly clothed and must be taken back to the house to have her arms covered up !

At the very moment the policeman was giving these instructions, a Japanese child was standing amid the crowd that had gathered, absolutely destitute of a stitch of clothing ; but this of course did not matter, it was the foreign child with its little bare arms that shocked the policeman's sense of propriety ! The story seems hardly credible, but there can be no doubt about the facts, and Mr. Jonas has very properly made a formal complaint to the Chief of the Osaka Police and also to the British Consul here. We hope the authorities will make an example of this officious policeman for the benefit of others, if there are any, who may believe that in future they will be able to harass foreigners as they please. To have such a man in the force is positively dangerous, for a public insult against a foreign lady such as this man offered might on another occasion result in his being knocked down if the lady happened to be accompanied, and then as the result of a policeman's impertinence we should have almost an international incident on our hands. Some responsibility must rest with this policeman's superiors, however, for apparently he had not been informed that Consular jurisdiction over foreigners extends to the 4th August, and that he had no right whatever to attempt any interference under the circumstances. With the amount of nudity visible about the streets at any time in the summer, the idea of a little foreign girl's short sleeves being objected to seems so utterly absurd, that we can only come to the conclusion that the policeman deliberately used this as a pretext for a piece of impertinent interference with the object of asserting his authority over a foreigner.

## PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 18th August were as follows :—

| Cities. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 83 | 76 |
| Karachi | 2 | 2 |
| Poona (including Cantonment) | 1484 | 1071 |
| **Districts.** | | |
| Kaira | 71 | 48 |
| Broach | 23 | 20 |
| Surat | 64 | 47 |
| Thana | 92 | 67 |
| Khandeish | 15 | 6 |
| Nasik | 434 | 339 |
| Poona (excluding City) | 191 | 149 |
| Satara | 220 | 175 |
| Sholapur | 24 | 15 |
| Ahmednagar | 65 | 50 |
| Kolaba | 7 | 7 |
| Ratnagiri | 10 | 6 |
| Belgaum | 712 | 574 |
| Dharwar | 149 | 105 |
| Bijapur | 91 | 68 |
| Kanara | 7 | 2 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | 15 | 13 |
| **Political Agencies.** | | |
| Kolhapur | 587 | 471 |
| Cutch | 26 | 24 |
| Rewa Kantha | 30 | 22 |
| Baroda territory | 30 | 27 |
| Janjira | 3 | 1 |
| Aundh | 23 | 15 |
| Savanur | 4 | 5 |
| Total | 4508 | 3436 |
| Week ending August 11 | 4452 | 3548 |
| Total to date | 284,315 | 224,439 |

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Karachi district, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, and Bhor, were free during the week.

CONCERNING the spoliation of Indian pilgrims to Mecca, the Porte is preparing a Note for the British Embassy declaring that the allegations against the Hedjaz authorities are wholly unsubstantiated.

THE Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference was formally opened at Christiania on Aug. 2 by M. Steen, the Norwegian Minister of State. M. Lund, President of the Lagthing, was afterwards chosen to the presidency of the conference.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

THE list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, at 12 o'clock noon, to-day, included the usual large number of questions asked by honourable members. Of these the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre is to put thirteen.

One of these is :—Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter headed "How are we to live" in the third column at page 2 of the "Kesari" of the 1st of August, 1899, complaining that a tiger has entered the jungle adjoining the villages of Andharwad, &c., in the Igatpuri Taluka of the Nasik District ; that Government has taken no steps to kill the tiger ; that the villagers can do nothing, as they have no arms and there exists a circular prohibiting the villagers from killing the wild beasts in the jungle ; that, in consequence of the appearance of the tiger in the jungle, the villagers were prevented from getting rab from the jungle even on payment of the usual fee ; and that the villagers having by some means collected the rab, which was essentially necessary for manuring their fields, they were prosecuted, fined and made to pay jungle damages, and the collected rab was confiscatad and sold by auction ? Is the information correct ? Has Government taken steps for killing the tiger and relieving the injured villagers ?

Another, is Government aware of the fact that, in certain places, the local plague authorities have issued orders that people residing therein would be allowed to remain there only if they got themselves inoculated ? Will Government be pleasedd to state if they have sanctioned forcible inoculation in certain plague affected places ?

Others read :—Is it true that Government attached the estate of the Natu brothers, situate in the Sangli State, in consequence of their arrest under Bombay Regulation XXV. of 1827 ; that on a representation made by the brothers to Government that the attachment was illegal under the Regulation and should be released, Government was pleased to refer them to the Sangli State authorities and that the Sangli authorities having on being applied to, declined to raise the attachment, the result was communicated to Government and Government has since done nothing ? Will Government be pleased to suggest any way to be adopted by the Natus for the release of the estate from attachment ?

Is Government aware of the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons that the Natus are allowed to remain in the District of Belgaum ? Considering the unhealthy condition of the town and cantonment of Belgaum and their surroundings with no immediate chance of improvement, will Government be pleased to state if the Natus have the liberty of residing in some healthy place in the Belgaum District ? Will Government be pleased to specify any other unobjectionable districts in the Presidency, where the brothers may go to reside, in case of necessiey, for their safety ?

Will Government be pleased to state if the moveable estate of the Natu brothers contained in their house at Pachwad in the District of Satara continues under attachment simply owing to the difficulty, for their brother Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra, of taking delivery of the same, unless the use of the house at Pachwad is also given for the purpose of the safe custody of the property and its management and also for the residence of the said brother ? Will Government state if they will be pleased to direct the Satara Collector to deliver possession of the house at Pachwad along with the moveable estate ?

Will Government be pleased to state if they have furnished the Natu brothers with the annual accounts of the management of their estates as required by section 8 of Bombay Regulation XXV. of 1827 ? If the accounts have not been furnished, will Government be pleased to state when they will be furnished ?

Is Government aware that the Mamlatdars of the Dapoli and other Talukas in the Ratnagiri District have issued notices to the Khots calling upon them to furnish sureties for the assessments due from them to Government on pain of the attachment of their Khoti and Dharekari villages ? Will Government be pleased to state if the said procedure has been adopted by the Mamlatdars under orders from Government, and if it will be pleased, considering the impending famine and the consequent difficulty of recovering rents from the tenants, to order the withdrawal of the notices ?

The Questions to put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, are :—

1. Are Government aware that in the Presidency of Bombay candidates appearing for the District Pleaders' and High Court Pleaders' and Subordinate Judges' examinations are not required to qualify themselves by attendance at any law institution recognised or authorised or managed by Government ?

2. Are Government aware that a large majority of these candidates receive instruction, or carry on their studies at law-classes entirely under private management, and not recognised or authorised by any University or the Government ?

3. Are Government aware that in Calcutta all candidates proceeding for their law-degrees receive their legal training at colleges under private management, and that there is no legal institution managed by Government for such candidates ?

4. Are Government aware that in the Presidency of Bengal, Madras, and the North-West-Provinces Government have recognised private law institutions at which candidates for legal degrees can qualify themselves ?

5. Will Government be pleased to say if it is correct that, in their opinion, "it is inadvisable to allow the control of higher legal education to pass to private institutions, inasmuch the administration of the law is undoubtedly a part of the general administration of the country ; and, in spite of the fundamental dissociation of law from politics, there is a distinct danger of the perversion of legal instruction to political uses" ?

6. Will Government be pleased to say if the question of fees had nothing to do with their recent refusal to sanction the establishment of a private law institution in Bombay ?

7. Will Government be pleased to say if they consider that there is still any fear of internal commotion from private persons in the Central Division of this Presidency, which the Police and the Army, assisted by the regular procedure of judicial tribunals are not able to deal with or prevent ?

8. Will Government be pleased to say if the Sardars Natu are men who are in a position to stir up internal commotion in the Presidency, which cannot be dealt with by the Police and the Army and the constituted judicial tribunals ?

9. Will Government be pleased to say if the farther detention of the Sardars Natu, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, is necessary for the preservation of tranquillity in Native States or the protection of the British Dominion from foreign hostility or internal commotion ?

10. Will Government be pleased to say if the Presidency Police are not capable of so watching the Sardars Natu as to serve the same purpose as is at present achieved by the present modified state of their detention ?

11. Are Government aware that the public mind in this country is greatly exercised by the detention of the Sardars Natu for so long a time without a judicial enquiry and without any authoritative statement of the causes of their detention ?

12. Are Government aware that statements have been made to justify the detention of the Natus which are believed to have been disproved or are believed to be capable of being disproved ?

13. Will Government be pleased to make some statement which may set the public mind at rest in regard to the affair of the Natus under the circumstances which have taken place since the commencement of their detention ?

14. Will Government be pleased to state if they intend at any time to institute judicial proceedings of any sort against the Natus ?

15. Is the arrangement contemplated for so long a time by Government in regard to the salary of the Clerk of the Insolvent Debtor's Court now carried out ?

16. Will Government be pleased to state their reasons for refusing to approve the proposals of the Senate of the Bombay University in regard to passing of examinations by compartments ?

17. Are Government aware that the said proposals were adopted by the Senate by large majorities ?

18. Will Government be pleased to lay before the Council their Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1507 of 2nd March, 1899, relating to the conduct of villagers towards soldiers and shooting ?

19. Will Government be pleased to state what was the occasion for issuing the Resolution, and what were the cases if any which made it desirable or necessary to do so ?

20. Is it intended by the Resolution that villagers should not exercise the right of private defence in case their person or property are threatened ?

21. Is it intended that villagers should not in the above case seek and obtain the assistance of village or other police officers ?

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh will ask : Will Government be pleased to furnish information in respect of several Talukas of the Broach Collectorate—

He will also enquire what measures do Government propose to take to supply the want of fodder for cattle that is being felt in many of the districts of this Presidency?

Will Government be pleased to say whether they contemplate the conversion of the existing Railway line from Viramgam to Wadhwan from broad gauge to metre gauge?

Will Government be pleased to state the highest rate of interest which they have charged Municipal bodies in respect of loans and advances made to them in connection with plague expenses, and which are the Municipal bodies charged at such rate?

The Honourable Mr. Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar will ask if it is true that in the Badin Taluka of the Hyderabad District, Sind, there is scarcity of fodder, and that cattle are dying in large numbers?

Is it true that landholders and cultivators in the Taluka mentioned in question No. 1 are being prosecuted in large numbers and sentenced to heavy fines and even imprisonment for allowing water to run on from paddy fields to village pastures and waste lands in order to grow a little grass for fodder?

Will Government be pleased in consideration of the sanitary needs of the population of Bombay to reduce the amount of building fines levied in Bandora on the conversion of agricultural land?

Is it true that the Collector of Ratnagiri has issued a circular calling upon all or any managing khot or khots in the district to give security for the payment of Government assessment; is it true that such securities are required on account of the fears of an impending famine and under what law are such securities demanded?

The Honourable Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud will ask several questions regarding the strike of the Signallers of the G. I. P. Railway Company in May last. Did the Government lend any of the Government Signallers to the Railway Company and other points connected therewith.

The Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji will ask whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the issue of the *Prekshaka* published in Satara on the 10th of April, 1899, in which it is stated that the Collector of Satara has given great relief to the inamdars in that district by issuing a circular order to the village officers about the speedy realisation of the revenue of alienated villages?

The Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram will ask whether in the light of experience now gained as to the protective value of inoculation against plague, Government will be pleased to consider the expediency of devising means for the inoculation of the masses on a larger scale than has hitherto been the case; whether Government deem it desirable in view of the congested state of Bombay to reduce the very heavy and recently enhanced building fines levied under the Land Revenue Code on lands in the proximity of the Island of Bombay; whether Government will consider the advisability of providing facilities for Urdu speaking Mahomedan children in suitable places in the Presidency to be taught English through their mother tongue; and whether Government will consider the desirability of constituting Urdu as a Presidency language in common with Marathi and Gujarati?

The papers to be presented to the Council include a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 17th April, 1899—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 5th May, 1899—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food.

Statement showing the amount of arrears due from each village in Wai Taluka of the Satara District for the years 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98 (*vide* question No. 4 put by the Honourable the Chief of Ichalkaranji at the Council Meeting of the 19th August, 1898).

Reply to question No. 8 put by the Honourable the Chief of Ichalkarnaji at the Council Meeting of the 25th January, 1899.

Statement of stone metal broken as Famine Work during the Famine of 1896, 1897 and 1898 (*vide* question No. 3 put by the Honourable Mr. D. S. Garud at the Council Meeting of the 2nd March, 1899).

Reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable the Chief of Ichalkaranji at the Council Meeting of the 2nd March, 1899.

Resolution of Government referred to in the reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

Extract referred to in the reply to questions Nos. 5 and 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.

Letter from Mr. S. B. Phadke, dated the 21st February, 1899—Forwarding copy of a resolution regarding the Khoti Settlement Act Amendment Bill adopted at a Public meeting of the Ratnagiri Khots Association held at Ratnagiri on the 18 February, 1899.

Memorial from Mr. Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, General Secretary, Ratnagiri Khots Association, dated the 9th March, 1899, regarding the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Note by the Honourable Mr. Justice Candy on the provisions of Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Letter No. 603, dated the 23rd April 1899, from Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S., District Judge, Ratnagiri, regarding Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Letter from Mr. Sakharam Krishna, Desai of Ramgad, Taluka Malvan, dated the 9th May, 1899, regarding the provisions of Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Remarks by Mr. Wamanrao Tatya Barve on the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Supplementary "remarks" by Mr. Wamanrao Tatya Barve on the provisions of Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Letter from Mr. Vassudev Narayen Gole, Hurnai, Taluka Dapoli, dated the 16th May, 1899, regarding Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Letter from Mr. S. M. Namjoshi, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated the 25th June, 1899, regarding Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Setlement Act, 1880.

Letter from Mr. J. K. Kulkarni, dated the 1st July, 1899—Regarding Bill No IV. of 1898; A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Several vernacular and other petitions regarding Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Letter from Mr. Raghunath Babasaheb Malap, dated the 9th July, 1899, regarding the provisions of Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Petition, dated the 24th July, 1899, from Mr. Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgawkar, Secretary of the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting of the rayats of the Khoti villages in the Ratnagiri District, held at Madhavbag in Bombay on the 9th of July, 1899, regarding the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Then will follow the explanation of the financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year, 1899-1900.

The bills and orders of the day include Bill No. IV. of 1898: A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880—Second Reading.

The following notice of motion has been given:—The Honourable Mr. D. S. Garud to move that the second reading of Bill No. IV. of 1898 be postponed *sine die* and that in the meantime Government be requested to appoint a Commission of three competent gentlemen with power to take evidence to consider the Bill and all questions arising in connection therewith.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 7 | 8 | 92 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 47,333 | 41,410 | |
| Same date last year | 10 | 9 | 89 |

## BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 23rd instant:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 21,572-11, from a friend Rs. 10; total Rs. 21,582-11.

## RAJKOTE NEWS.

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY ON A PASTORAL VISIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HIS Grace the Most Reverend Dr. T. Dalhoff, S. J., passed through Rajkote *en route* to Jamnagar, on the night of the 12th instant, to bless the new chapel, given to the Roman Catholics of Jamnagar, by that State, and for which the Catholics of Jamnagar feel very grateful to Colonel Kennedy, the Administrator, who will doubtless be remembered in their prayers.

On arrival at Jamnagar his Grace was received by the Revd. Father Fernandez,—the Chaplain, who has also charge of the Rajkote parish—and the several Roman Catholics of the station.

The chapel was very tastefully decorated with triumphant arches, ever-greens, &c.

On Sunday, the 13th instant, the ceremony of the blessing of the chapel, was performed by his Grace, and mass offered for the first time by the Bishop in the new edifice. At mass several children made their first communion, and received the holy eucharist. After mass, the sacrament of confirmation was administered by the Bishop to such candidates, as were presented.

The Bishop returned to Rajkote on the morning of the 15th instant, accompanied by the Revds. Geyer, and Kumer, S. J. At the station he was received by the Revd. Father Fernandez, (who had preceded the Bishop to Rajkote, to make all arrangements) and several Roman Catholics of the station. Here a procession was formed, and the Bishop proceeded to the chapel which was prettily decorated.

On arrival at the chapel, the Gondal band, which was very kindly lent by the Dewan of the Gondal State, played a few lively airs. On his Grace alighting from his carriage, and entering the chapel, the following address of welcome, was read by Mr. T R. Fernandez, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Rajkote:—

His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. T. Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay.

Your Grace.—We the parishioners of Rajkot, in the fulness of our heart, approach Your Grace to welcome you to this town, both as the representative of our venerated Pope, His Holiness Leo XIII, and, in your own person, as our chief Pastor. Rajkot being so inconveniently far from the Head Quarters of the Archdiocese, it is naturally not as fortunate as her more lucky sisters in the frequency of the visits with which Your Grace honours them. But because of the rarity of such visits paid to us, we all the more value Your Grace's presence in our midst when you deign to come among us to enquire into our spiritual wants, as you have on this occasion.

We could wish in now addressing Your Grace, that we had nothing but a consoling description of ourselves to give. But the one or two uppermost topics which we find we must bring to Your Grace's notice cannot, we regret to say, be brought under that category.

First and foremost, Rajkot, though the chief centre of British influence in the province, and on that account, enjoying a priority of position in the fact that it was the first town in Kathiawar that was blessed with a Catholic church, is now without a resident priest. Our spiritual wants are now attended to by the priest from Jamnagar once a month. Doubtless, there were powerful causes which contributed to our present condition, but one of them, which may have been that there was a noticeable falling off in the number of the Catholics, has ceased to exist, since the Catholics of Rajkote now number over 120 to 60 of Jamnagar: while the others, if any we trust and hope, are also of as temporary a character and that as such, they will not restrain Your Grace from taking, at an as early a moment as convenient, steps to restore Rajkot to her original position.

To show Your Grace that our drawbacks on this account are really of a grave nature, we may enumerate two instances of how prejudicially the interests of souls are affected by the present arrangement. Owing to Rajkot being the only town in Kathiawar that has an English Civil Surgeon, and to its having the West Hospital and the Rasulkhanji Hospital for Women, which offer accommodation and nursing attendance by European nurses to respectable and well-to-do patients from all over the province, invalids from outside, such as Railway Employes, &c., are drawn to it, who, if Catholics, would naturally like the ministrations of a priest, and this they could not get if the visiting priest did not chance to be present. The other instance is that we have now among us at least a dozen Catholic children of respectable parents, of a school-going age, and no Catholic school to send them to. In the absence of such a school which, situated as we are, could only be supplied by a priest, three of the children are now being sent to the Protestant Mission School, one of the main conditions of joining which, here as elsewhere, as your Grace must be aware, is the obligatory attending the Bible class. Your Grace will thus see that our request for a resident priest is not only reasonable, but urgent as well.

Another prominent topic, with which we feel it is our duty to trouble your Grace, is that concerning the changed surroundings of our chapel, since the building of the Rasulkhanji Hospital for Women, Your Grace must have noticed that instead of the open and breezy position which the chapel enjoyed up to 1897, when the hospital was finished, it is now surrounded by the outhouses of that institution. The drive up to the chapel, which is the only available approach to it, runs, as your Grace has just seen, close by the backs of most of these houses, and owing to this circumstance it can never be a pleasant one to pass over. A drive from the front gate of the hospital was arranged for, but this arrangement, which would have preserved the decency of the situation to a great extent, was, most unfortunately for us, discarded. No doubt we ourselves are greatly to blame for the sorry plight we now find ourselves in, for it is now our confident opinion that if strong and timely protest had been made to the proper authorities and matter clearly represented, that something would have been done to redress the grievance. The only course now to be adopted in order to meet accomplished facts, seems to us to be to abandon the present building with its unsavoury and insanitary surroundings, and erect a new chapel on a site that is more worthy the dignity of a House of God than is the present one. For this purpose we need the powerful help of your Grace which we trust your Grace will design to grant us.

It is out anxious desire that your Grace should accept from your children here a small memento of this your visit to Rajkot. It will take the form of a candle-stick or *bugia* of Cutch work. As soon as it is finished it will be forwarded to your Grace when we shall be both delighted and grateful if you will kindly keep it in remembrance of us.

We now beg to conclude by assuring your Grace of our deep and unalterable devotion to our Holy Faith, and asking your Grace's blessings on each member of this flock.

His Grace in reply said:—

He had listened very attentively to what was mentioned in the address and would reply in detail to the several wants stated therein. As regards a resident priest he thought that if the congregation would put their heads together and arrange to subscribe a certain sum for the maintenance of a resident priest in the way done at Kotri (Sind) where the people pay Rs. 75 or thereabouts, monthly towards the support of the parish priest the matter might be considered, adding that they would thus aid the poor archbishop who was really very poor having orphanage, asylum and such other institutions to support. As to the question of a parish school his Grace thought that in the absence of a priest one of the members of the congregation might take upon him or herself to at least impart religious instruction to the children. About building a new chapel in place of the present one his Grace said that he had himself noticed through the decorative archways and flags glimpses of a very different view from what the archways presented and so long as he said, there was no objection of any kind for the removal of the chapel to a better site, he thought it behoved the Government to do so and that as far as lay in his power he promised to use his influence with the higher authorities to further their desire. In conclusion his Grace said that in thus putting forth their wants he was glad to note that the Catholic residents of Rajkot manifested such zeal and interest in behalf of their Holy Faith. He then thanked them for the present of a Bugia which they intended to make and as asked by them his Grace concluded with giving them his blessing.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's reply. He proceeded to the altar of the church, where after vesting himself, Mass was offered by his Grace. During Mass, the choir consisting of the Catholic young ladies, sang a few selected pieces assisted by the band, which were well rendered. At Mass several children made their first communion, and received the holy Eucharist. After Mass his Grace, held a confirmation service, at which several children received at the hand of the Bishop the sacrament of confirmation.

On the morning of the 16th idem, his Grace made a flying visit to Gondal, where he was well received by the Dewan of the State. Owing to press of time his Grace was unable to stay for more than a few hours, during which he visited the new Girasia College, built by His Highness, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, and which institution is in charge of Mr. Moor, M.A. of an English University. His Grace was particularly struck by the dormitory arrangements introduced for the first time in an Indian College; a system which will doubtless be taken up by other such institutions.

His Lordship returned here from Gondal, in the evening of the 16th, when he again held a confirmation service, especially for the members of the Gondal band, who were not presented the previous morning, and a number of candidates were confirmed. The service concluded with the benediction of the blessed sacrament, given by the Bishop. The assistant priests were the Revds. Fernandez, Geyer, and Kumer. At the benediction the choir again distinguished themselves by their singing sweetly the "O. Salutaris," and "Tantum ergo."

During his Grace's stay at Jamnagar, he was the guest of Colonel Kennedy and at Rajkote of Mr. T. R. Fernandez.

On the evening of the 15th idem, his Grace was entertained at a State dinner at the Residency. The hosts being Colonel Hunter, our popular Political Agent, (who was in full political uniform), Mrs. Hunter and the Misses Hunter. Amongst those present at dinner were:—The Revd. Father Geyer, S. J.; Revd. Father Kumer, S. J.; Colonel Nicholletes, Commanding 5th Bo. N. I.; Major W. H. Burke, I. M. S. and Mrs. Burke; Mr. Mawson, Agency Engineer; Mr. Kincaid, Judicial Assistant; Mr. T. Fernandez, Superintendent, Revenue Survey; Mrs. McCausland, Miss Goldney, Lady nurse, West Hospital.

His Lordship returned to Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant by the mail train.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE).

### ALLEGED BREACH OF DUTY BY A MILL MANAGER.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY VS. ERUCHSHAW DINSHAW.

THE plaintiffs prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 1,737-15-4 and Rs. 351-13-3 for interest thereon from 21st April 1896 to 17th August 1898, together with the costs of the suit. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that throughout the month of April 1896 and subsequently, the defendant was acting for reward as the manager of the plaintiffs' mill in Bombay; and as such it was part of his duty to see that no goods of the company were allowed to leave the mill premises except on the plaintiffs' agent's delivery orders; and in the case of waste cotton sold by the plaintiffs, except in exchange for cash paid on delivery of the goods at the mill premises, and received by the manager of the mill. It was also part of the defendant's duty as such manager to pay over to the plaintiffs' agent all monies so received at the mill premises for waste sold. On the 21st April 1896 there was sold to Messrs. Chattoorbhooj Heerjee and Co., a quantity of waste, for Rs. 1,737-15-4, which was delivered on that date to the purchaser and removed from the mill premises. The amount in question was received from the purchaser and reached the hands of the defendant as the manager, but he had never paid over or accounted to the plaintiffs for the sum and now denied that he ever received it. Plaintiffs did not until the month of October 1897 discover that the amount had not been paid over by the defendant, and they then called upon him for an explanation which he had never given except by denying that he ever received the amount. The plaintiffs charged that if the defendant did not receive the amount, it has been lost to them by the defendant's default and negligence and breach of duty as their manager; and the plaintiffs had by such conduct of the defendant suffered damages to that extent; and sought to recover the amount and interest thereon as damages.

The defendant, in his defence, denied that in April 1896, or at any time before or after that time while in the service of the plaintiffs, he was the manager or acting manager of the company. His official designation was that of secretary to the manager, and his duties were to act as interpreter between the manager, who did not know English, and the English-speaking employes of the company, to carry on correspondence in English under the directions of the manager, and to do such other work as the manager entrusted him with. It was not his duty to deliver waste cotton to merchants, such delivery being made by the waste-clerk, one Solomon Gindell, who also received the purchase money and paid it to the manager. At the time the waste in question was delivered, the manager, Pestonjee Dosabhoy Kapadia, was ill; and defendant used to receive monies from different departments on the manager's behalf; but he denied that Solomon Gindell or any one else paid to him the said sum for cotton waste. He said the system of doing business in the mill was most lax and utterly wanting in checks; and defendant and the manager frequently suggested to the agents the introduction of a better system, but in vain. The alleged difalcation occurred in 1896, and the accounts of the mill were audited and passed for three half years without the alleged defalcation, and another for a still larger amount, being discovered; and if the agents, the defendant said, had exercised proper supervision, and given proper authority to their subordinates, the defalcation would have been at once discovered.

His lordship, in giving judgment in the case, found all the material issues in favour of the defendant. It was clear that the defendant never was manager of the mills, and he never signed the documents as manager, but "for manager." Whose duty was it to receive the monies for waste? Mr. Silas Moses, in evidence in chief, said it was the manager; but in cross-examination it turned out that what he said was hearsay. Other evidence was not based on any actual knowledge. His lordship expressed regret that Mr. A. Moses was allowed to leave Bombay on the eve of the hearing of he case without giving evidence. The *onus* of proving that payment was made to the defendant lay on the plaintiffs; and that *onus* was heavier when one bore in mind that it was a criminal offence, if proved. It was not established that it was the defendant's duty to receive money first. His lorship was satisfied upon the evidence that the defendant was not the manager of the mills. There was absolutely not a tittle of evidence to show that any instructions were given to the defendant to recover monies before the goods left the mill premises. It was impossible, his lordship said, to hold that the defendant was guilty of any negligence. The plaintiffs could not charge defendant without first confessing that the agents were guilty of negligence. The defendant's subsequent conduct confirmed his lordship's finding in his favour. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

## THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector of Thana, has been appointed President of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, Thana. Mr. Venayek Keshav Kanitkar, L. C. E., overseer, P. W. Department, has been appointed a member of the Kelvi-Mahim Municipality in the Thana District.

The acting Collector of Thana, accompanied by the Assistant Collector of the Bassein Division, left for the district on Saturday last, in order to inspect personally the kharif crops in Mahim, Dhanoo and Umargaon talukas, and sumbit a special report to Government on the state of the crops of these talukas.

Mr. Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar, the present chairman of the Thana Municipality, spares no pains to improve the sanitary condition of the town. His daily task is to inspect personally each ward of the Thana town and to give necessary instructions to the ward inspectors regarding sanitary matters.

Azam Dinkar Ganesh, inspector of the Thana Municipality, lodged a complaint in the Court of the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, last week, against several houseowners in the town, who have not paid their house-tax, which was due on the 31st March last. The magistrate issued summonses to the parties concerned.

The following are the numbers of attacks and deaths from plague reported to date in Thana:—Five attacks and one death on Thursday; one attack and one death on Friday three attacks and four deaths on Saturday; one attack and one death on Sunday; and one attack and one death on Monday. Mr. Maneklal Gordhandas Gunderia, Subordinate Judge of Bhivandi, in the Thana District, died of plague last week. There are twelve patients in the Special Plague Hospital at Utalsar, and forty-five persons in the Municipal Segregation Camp, near the Thana railway station, to-day.

Twenty-four cents of rain fell here on Thursday, twenty-three cents on Friday, three cents on Saturday, two cents on Sunday, seventeen cents on Monday, and three cents on Tuesday. The total fall to Tuesday, Auguest 22, was thirty-six inches and eighty-three cents, and the total fall, same date last year, eighty-two inches and seventy-six cents.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. | inches | 29·761 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 82·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 77·6 |
| Dew Point | | 75·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 0·813 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | | 5·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 85·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 77·8 |
| General Directions of wind* | | W. SW. WSW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 139 |
| Fall of Rain | | 0·20 |
| Total fall during month | | 4·17 |
| " " year | | 31·35 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 23rd Aug. | | 0·41 |

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THESE weekly sports were continued yesterday afternoon, but the meeting was anything but a success. The entries were very poor, some of the events fetching two or three competitors only. The following are the results:—

I EVENT—TENT PEGGING.—Half Sections, Ring and Peg and Indian File.

(Horses.)

Captain Creigh ... 1
Lieutenant Corbett, R. N. ... 2
Mr. E. Rivers-Smith ... 3
Seven competed.

(Ponies.)

Mr. P. F. Fischer ... 1
Lieutenant Corbett, R. N. ... 2

II. EVENT—TILTING AT THE RING FOR LADIES.—(Horses or Ponies.)

Miss Mills ... 1

III. EVENT—HORSE JUMPING.

Mr. Symon's Jubilee, Mr. Bulkley ... 1
Lieutenant Corbett's Saraband, owner ... 2
Three competed.

IV. EVENT—TANDEM RACE (GALLOPING).—To ride one horse and to drive another over a given course.

Mr. E. Rivers-Smith ... 1
Lieutenant Courage ... 2
Lieutenant Corbett ... 3
Four competed.

V. EVENT—SHARKS RACE.

Lieutenant Courage ... 1
Lieutenant Corbett ... 2

VI. EVENT—HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. E. MacCausland's Dauphiness, Mr. Boileau ... 1
Mr. Martin's Maria, Mr. A. Smith ... 2
Mr. Geo. MacCausland's Harlequin, Mr. E. MacCausland ... 3
Nine competed.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Upeda, 3,382 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Monarch, 4 776 tons, Captain J A Murrary, will sail to-day for Hull and Hamburg, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Crescent, 904 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Natal (23rd July), via Delagoa Bay, Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and 63 deck passengers. A native passenger died during the voyage of consumption.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Syed Mahomed Goos, Shaik Salia, Mr and Mrs W H Daw, Mr C F Orton, Mr Visram Oomersey and boy, and 65 deck.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 23.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clive | | Beaumont | Wet Dock | | R I Marine |
| Investigator | | Heming | Do. | | Do. |
| Lawrence | | Kendall | Dry Dock | | R I Marine |
| Minto | | Ford | Dry Dock | | R I Marine |
| Canning | | Piffard | Wet Dock | | R I Marine |
| Nancowry | | Taylor | | | R I Marine |
| Clyde | 2198 | Denny | Aden | | P & O Co |
| Mirzapore | 2168 | Coates | | | H C Joosub |
| Foylemore | 2026 | Ellis | | | Bombay Co |
| Mazagon | 3279 | Cooke | | | P & O Co |
| India | 2590 | Robertson | | | M M & Co |
| Claver Hill | 1828 | Wigley | | | W & A G & Co |
| Haddon Hall | 2677 | Hood | | | K N & Co |
| Hermod | 839 | Nielson | | | Bombay Co |
| Idar | 2595 | Milne | | | K N & Co |
| Upada | 3382 | Houstoum | | | M M & Co |
| Mogul | 2353 | Bailey | | | M M & Co |
| Okara | 3458 | Fry | | | M M & Co |
| Kohinur | 1935 | Corran | | | T M & Co |
| Crescent | 904 | Hannah | | | D Abdoola |
| Maroa | 1451 | Adams | | | K N & Co. |
| Megna | 772 | Henderson | | | M M & Co |
| Muttra | 2985 | McKintyre | | | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Monarch | 4770 | Murray | Hull | 24-8 | T M & Co |
| D H | Balckow | 639 | Bennett | P Gulf | | B & P S N Co |
| F | Pemba | 987 | Martyr | P Gulf | 24-8 | M M & Co |
| G | Chindwara | 1502 | Hirsh | Calcutta | 24-8 | M M & Co |
| H&J | H M S Magdala | 745 | H L | Fleet R N | | RI Navy |
| " | Hulk Tenasserim | 1660 | do | do | | do. |
| L | Satrunji | 547 | Ahmed | | | Shprd & Co |
| L | Kaveri | 553 | Ahmed | (Repairing) | | Sphrd & Co |
| N | Sultan | 1781 | Bohusack | Zanzibar | 1-9 | F Hayer |
| P | Akbar | 1441 | Baldwin | N F | | H C Joosub |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmani | 524 | Cassum | Repairing | Sphrd & Co |
| Sabarmati | 524 | Fuckeera | | Do. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Candia | 4195 | Houghton | China | 22-8 | P and O S N Co |
| 3 | Scotia | 1843 | Garrick | Liverpool | 25-8 | W&A G &Co |
| 4 | Bengloe | 1593 | Thomson | London | 24-8 | T M & Co |
| 5 | Coromandel | 2783 | Vibert | China | 29-8 | P & O S N Co |
| 6 | Ballaarat | 2850 | Field | London | 24-8 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Johannesberger | 1874 | Moller | Hamburg | 27-8 | Glade & Co |
| 10 | Laos | 2331 | Sellier | Colombo | 24-8 | M Maritimes |
| 12 | C Macfarlane | 3107 | Macmahon | Madras | 24-8 | F M & Co |
| 14 | Dumra | 762 | Russell | Kurrachee | 25-8 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Afghan | 1439 | Tenton | Calcutta | 25-8 | H C Joosub |
| 16 | Ville du Havre | 1897 | Courtillon | Havre | 30-8 | W & A G & Co |

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Crescent s | Hannah | Port Natal, July 23. |
| | Maroa s | Adams | Newport, July 27. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Falls of Keltie s | Barr | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Upada s | Houstoun | Rangoon. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Monarch Murray for Hull and Hamburg.
" Pemba, Martyr for Persian Gulf.
" Laos, Sellier for China and Japan.

The steamer Kohinur, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scotia s—75 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 56 bales wool, Jina Valley; 12 bales wool, T Chimandass; 100 bales cottonfly, 40 bales twist waste, 135 bales gunny cuttings, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 72 bales wool, L Bhikhamchand; 62 bales wool, W S Agraham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat s—14 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 5 bales country herbs, 3 cases Jambool seeds, 5 bags coculus, Indicus, Bertie Smith and Co; 20 cases Indian oilmanstores, Kahn and Kahn; 70 bxes black tea, William M Bell; 11 cwt ivory, Nasjeebhoy Meanee.

Bengloi s—33 cwt peacockfeather, Ocsman Sullaman; 7 cwt beeswax, 5 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, Merjee Mamad and Co; 26 cwt gum, Kidle Reeve and Co.

Scotia s—70 bales wool, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ballaarat s—16 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2001 cwt casterseed, N Fatehally and Co; 1000 cwt casterseed, 2009 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt Mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, John S Kersten and Co; 2,500 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 cwt gum, and 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 300 bales hemp and 200 bales cotton fly Issac Wright and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 6,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jemall; 1,000 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Valle de Havre s—2 000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Mamraj Rambhagat; 40 cases Indian chatnies, Khan and Kahn.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—495 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 610 bales cotton, waste and cottonfly, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, 1,000 cwt linseed, 200 cwt mustardseed, 800 cwt myrabollams, and 250 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 305 cwt copra, 2,000 cwt crushed bones, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotia s—920 cwt eastorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Candia s—400 bales twist, Tata and Co; 109 cwt fennelseed, Quan Lun Ecoo; 100 bales twist, A Ezra; 200 bales twist, The Dhun Mills Ld, 1,000 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 1,312 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 500 bales twist, Tung Tack and Co; 250 bales twist, Gaddum and Co; 40 cwt senna leaves, 9 cwt peacock feathers, M M Essabhoy; 60 cwt bysabole, A R Bhaloo; 98 cwt gum, 25 cwt olibanum, 30 cwt cloves, Abdoola Hajee Mowjee and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 200 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co.

Coromandel s—48 chests opium, The P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—470 bales twist, N J Abraham; 400 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, M B Mody; 75 bales twist, J B Bhesania and Co; 150 bales twist, Sarasvati Mills Ld; 75 bales twist, E F Kavarana; 38 bales piece-goods, R S N Talati and Co; 75 cwt cloves, Abdoola H Mowjee and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, G Khataw; 500 bales twist, K Pallonjee.

Mazagon s—250 bales twist, H Mooltanchand; 200 bales twist, The Dhun Mills Ld; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales twist, Volkart Brothers; 600 bales twist, N J Abraham; 2,510 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 800 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Candia s—30 cwts senna leaves, M M Essabhoy; 30 cwts gum, Soonderjee Arjun; 3 bales skins and 4 cwts gum, A Shaikally and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Candia s—30 cwts senna leaves, M M Essabhoy; 72 cwts gum, Abdoola Hajee Mowjee and Co; 20 cwts cloves, 10 bales coir matting, and 7 bales skins, Abdoola Hajee Joosub.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | Byculla. Cts. | Esplade. In. | Esplade. Cts. | Fort. In. | Fort. Cts. | Colaba. In. | Colaba. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 28 | 35 | 30 | 94 | 36 | 20 | 31 | 15 |
| Wednesday, Aug. 23rd | 0 | 45 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 20 |
| Total | 28 | 80 | 31 | 60 | 36 | 51 | 31 | 35 |
| Total fall to Aug. 23rd, 1898. | 56 | 40 | 55 | 10 | 55 | 14 | 51 | 71 |
| Total fall to Aug. 23rd, 1897. | 64 | 78 | 60 | 41 | 63 | 41 | 58 | 5 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 88 | 94 |
| 21st August, 1899 | 0 | 14 |
| Total | 89 | 8 |

DAMAUN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 26 | 16 |
| Monday, 21st August, 1899 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 26 | 20 |
| Total up to 21st August, 1898 | 34 | 36 |
| Total up to 21st August, 1897 | 46 | 6 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·553 | Calm. | 2 | 102·6 | 82·6 | 57 | ... | 5·24 | −8·06 |
| Sirsa | 29·610 | SE | 3 | 104·3 | 86·1 | 39 | ... | 2·12 | −7·64 |
| Delhi | 29·564 | NNW | 5 | 101·7 | 85·9 | 47 | ... | 10·72 | −0·23 |
| Agra | 29·585 | SE | 5 | 101·0 | 82·9 | 76 | ... | 21·24 | +1·67 |
| Cawnpore | 29·597 | Calm. | 1 | 92·3 | 77·1 | 85 | 0·98 | 33·66 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·592 | ENE | 3 | 88·6 | 79·8 | 91 | 0·04 | 37·97 | +6·44 |
| Jhansi | 29·591 | WNW | 5 | 101·3 | 85·7 | 44 | ... | 27·06 | −0·25 |
| Jacobabad | 29·558 | E | 5 | 106·4 | 81·1 | 74 | ... | 0·00 | −2·52 |
| Karachi | 29·643 | WSW | 14 | 90·9 | 78·2 | 89 | ... | 0·09 | −5·30 |
| Jeypore | 29·640 | W | 5 | 101·7 | 80·1 | 60 | ... | 10·71 | −8·32 |
| Ajmere | 29·643 | W | 11 | 97·9 | 80·5 | 65 | ... | 8·39 | −6·73 |
| Deesa | 29·711 | W | 15 | 98·1 | 80·0 | 65 | ... | 1·15 | −18·26 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·724 | W | 5 | 98·7 | 80·6 | 62 | ... | 3·63 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·698 | WSW | 17 | 92·8 | 76·4 | 69 | ... | 0·09 | −10·38 |
| Jamnagar | 29·686 | SSW | 18 | 92·0 | 76·2 | 71 | ... | 2·01 | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·729 | W | 12 | 95·9 | 73·7 | 85 | ... | 6·52 | −15·0 |
| Bhawnagar Para | 29·731 | SW | 17 | 96·6 | 76·3 | 77 | ... | 4·67 | ... |
| Veraval | 29·721 | WSW | 12 | 83·0 | 79·3 | 84 | ... | 4·59 | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·680 | WSW | 14 | 95·5 | 70·5 | 70 | ... | 19·36 | −11·21 |
| Indore | 29·710 | NNW | 8 | 90·7 | 71·6 | 80 | ... | 13·64 | −7·45 |
| Saugor | 29·646 | W | 7 | 91·8 | 78·1 | 67 | ... | 20·78 | −12·58 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·648 | W | 2 | 9·0 | 77·6 | 76 | ... | 21·53 | −14·72 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·717 | SW | 1 | 94·6 | 76·2 | 71 | ... | 15·29 | −21·11 |
| Khandwa | 29·712 | WNW | 16 | 91·2 | 76·6 | 68 | ... | 7·57 | −12·65 |
| Raipur | 29·620 | SSW | 12 | 85·3 | 73·1 | 92 | 0·79 | 14·82 | −19·99 |
| Nagpur | 29·675 | SSW | 12 | 85·3 | 75·1 | 88 | 0·04 | 8·75 | −21·91 |
| Amraoti | 29·693 | WSW | 10 | 89·2 | 73·8 | 81 | 0·19 | 8·95 | −13·22 |
| Akola | 29·709 | WNW | 7 | 92·9 | 74·2 | 80 | 0·50 | 7·49 | −14·26 |
| Surat | 29·725 | SW | 6 | 91·6 | 77·6 | 75 | ... | 17·75 | −16·56 |
| Malegaon | 29·723 | WSW | 10 | 96·9 | 72·6 | 68 | ... | 4·56 | −7·62 |
| Bombay | 29·758 | NNW | 5 | 85·4 | 77·8 | 93 | 0·41 | 30·11 | −24·84 |
| Poona | 29·745 | NW | 15 | 90·5 | 69·4 | 78 | ... | 6·73 | −7·35 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·760 | NW | 10 | 92·4 | 72·4 | 75 | ... | 5·97 | ... |
| Aurangabad | ... | SW | ... | 92·9 | 71·2 | 72 | ... | 9·22 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·761 | Calm. | 6 | 96·9 | 74·0 | 71 | ... | [illegible] | −10·90 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·764 | NW | 4 | 85·9 | 76·9 | 85 | 0·01 | 46·53 | −38·67 |
| Belgaum | 29·768 | W | 17 | 79·3 | 66·8 | 93 | ... | 16·76 | −13·21 |
| Goa | 29·801 | Calm | 6 | 85·0 | 77·4 | 91 | ... | 0·39 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·798 | Calm | 2 | 84·7 | 75·5 | 98 | 1·35 | 48·27 | −46·16 |
| Mangalore | 29·810 | Calm | 1 | 84·3 | 74·4 | 95 | 0·93 | 57·33 | −29·41 |
| Calicut | 29·810 | Calm | 4 | 84·7 | 75·0 | 90 | ... | 58·00 | −17·10 |
| Cochin | 29·828 | W | 6 | 86·5 | 75·6 | 89 | 0·14 | 41·08 | −19·10 |
| Bangalore | 29·811 | WSW | 11 | 86·3 | 66·3 | 78 | ... | 2·70 | −9·59 |
| Secunderabad | 29·718 | NW | 9 | 84·1 | 71·0 | 88 | 0·38 | 9·83 | −7·95 |
| Masulipatam | 29·708 | NW | 6 | 88·5 | 77·1 | 75 | ... | 5·91 | −11·16 |
| Bellary | 29·760 | W | 11 | 93·7 | 74·7 | 54 | ... | 2·83 | −2·98 |
| Cuddapah | 29·741 | W | G | 95·1 | 80·9 | 66 | ... | 2·13 | −10·61 |
| Madras | 29·725 | WNW | 6 | 95·0 | 80·0 | 73 | ... | 5·24 | −3·94 |
| Coimbatore | 29·795 | S | 5 | 93·9 | 71·6 | 80 | ... | 0·78 | −2·66 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·752 | W | 7 | 99·6 | 78·3 | 1 | ... | 1·81 | −4·17 |
| Negapatam | 29·747 | W | 12 | 93·5 | 78·9 | 85 | ... | 3·67 | −3·36 |
| Colombo | 29·831 | SW | 8 | 88·5 | 78·5 | 81 | ... | 10·68 | −5·25 |
| Aden | 29·707 | S | 9 | 88·8 | 79·8 | 76 | ... | 0·02 | −0·18 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·42 (31·09); G. T. H., 0·66 (32·15); St. G. H., 0·69 (32·76); C. P., 0·41 (30·11.)

### SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Ajmere and Khandwa and 16 at Bhuj.

The maximum temperature is in moderate to large excess of its normal in many places and the minimum from 5 to 9° in the Punjab and at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karwar (1·35"), nearly an inch at Mangalore and Cawnpore, about three-quarters of an inch at Raipur, about half an inch at Secunderabad, Bombay and Akola, about a quarter of an inch at Amraoti, 0·14 cents at Cochin, 0·04 cents at Allahabad and Nagpur, and 0-01 cent at Ratnagiri.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its usual steepness, while between Bombay and Karwar it is about 2-3rds. Pressure is also about normal or slightly below normal over the greater part of the country except in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, and in some places in the Central Provinces where the excess is comparatively large. The weather conditions over the land area are somewhat favourable, but the Arabian Sea current being less than normal, no general rain is likely; only local showers in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces at the West and Malabar Coasts stations and at the most northerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Wednesday.—Pressure has changed by small amounts. It has fallen slightly in Orissa, the Circars, Chota Nagpur, Lower Bengal, the Punjab Sub-Montane districts, and Rajputana, and has rises slightly in Upper Sind and West Punjab. It is steady elsewhere. The depression off the Orissa Coast is unchanged in position. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the Central Provinces, Berar, and Mysore, and is normal in Burma, Bengal, Behar, and on the Madras Coast; it is in defect in Assam; and in excess elsewhere. Rain has fallen in Burma and North-Eastern India and showers in West Punjab, Upper India hills, the West Coast districts, Berar, the Central Provinces, and the Madras Deccan; and Chunda and Hanamconda have received over one inch, and Akola, Raipur, Sambulpur, and Hyderabad about half an inch.

### DAMAUN.

A Damaun correspondent writes:—The prayers of four different communities in their respective temples of worship have not succeeded in obtaining more than two inches and 95 cents of rain since the beginning of the month up to date, a quantity altogether insufficient to ward off the impending calamity of scarcity, taking into consideration the scanty fall in the preceeding important month, the fall during the same period in the previous four years being respectively 3·66, 28·50, 15·12 and 10·43 inches. His Excellency the Governor of Damaun being apprised of the fact that grain-dealers, who possessed considerable stocks, were raising the prices of rice, whereby the poor, people, who owing to want of rain, could hardly find work, become the sufferers, His Excellency summoned them in his presence and by persuasive arguments succeeded in obtaining their written undertaking to sell *Kada* and *Dangi* rice, which is used as food by the poor, at the respectives of 26 and 28 rupees per hara.

### KATHIAWAR.

No rain has fallen though the greater part of August has passed away in hopes and predictions. However the authorities are not idle. Plans have been devised and set in motion to meet the impending calamity. Grass and food stuffs have been exempted from the customs levies. Measures have been taken to prevail upon the traders to moderate the prices with intimation, we believe, that their failure in meeting with the demand would lead the states to open public shops at the expense of the rulers. This step is likely to invite foreign prodce to local markets. A few showers are reported from Prabhas Patan (0-16), Jafrabad &c., but the fall is barely sufficient to initiate the sowing operations. The Naib Divan of Junagadh has gone on a tour to Una, and has arranged in some of the villages there that for a fortnight cultivators should be supplied with provisions by merchants who have guaranteed their Vera and, at the close of the period similar help will be given by the State if it does not rain. At Verawal Bajri costs Rs. 38, Juar Rs. 35, Wheat Rs. 36, rice (higher quality) Rs. 71 and the Rangoon quality 42 per Khandi. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar, paid a visit on the 13th to some of the Dasada villages where the absence of rain has weighed heavily. The Rajkot State Karbhari has arranged for works of relief in two of the Districts. For the Sardhar District, the work of digging out the existing tank has been undertaken, while in the Kuvadva Mahal a project is set on foot to collect water and form a tank by raising a bund in the hilly regions. —"Kathiwar Times."

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, when there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe H. Kennedy, Professor Muller, Dr. Viegas, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Mr. Cursetji N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, and Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya.

NEW COSTLY WATER MAINS.

A resolution of the Corporation, dated 14th inst. with regard to the laying of certain water mains, from which the following is an extract, was considered: The Corporation approve of the laying of the mains recommended by the Committee:—(1) Cast iron main to Sewri Cemetery Road from Ghorupdeo Road via Jackeria Bunder of 12" diameter for 5,050 feet and of 4" diameter for 1,359 feet. Estimated cost Rs. 35,961. (2) Main along Kalachauki Road from Parel Road to Ghorupdeo Road, and along Reay Road from Kalachauki Road to Bhandarwada Reservoir, of 18" diameter, except for 600 feet, for which 2." diameter pipes in surplus stock to be used. The pipes to be of steel for half the distance (as an experiment) and of cast iron for the remaining half. The main to be connected with the existing 48" Bhandarwada outlet main for use in case of emergency. Estimated cost Rs. 1,38,000. (3) 9" service main of cast iron connected at one end with Bhandarwada Reservoir, at the other with the Sewri Road 12" main, and supplemented midway by a 9" service main (also of cast iron) down Connaught Road from the large distributing main, at Parel Road. Estimated cost Rs. 60 000. (4) Replacing of 32" Vehar pipes for 1 1-2 miles only by 48" steel pipes, about 2,000 feet of 48" cast iron pipes in surplus stock being also used. Estimated cost Rs. 3,25,000 (5) 9" main (of cast iron) in DeLisle Road. Estimated cost Rs. 15,181. (6) 4" main of cast iron in Khara Tank Road. Estimated cost Rs. 3,950. Total Rs. 5,81,112. That the Standing Committee be requested to take measures for carrying out the works approved above.

The resolution was directed to be forwarded to the Commissioner.

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The Committee considered letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No. 678, dated the 20th January 1898—Stating, in continuation of Judicial Department letters Nos. 5,248, dated the 26th July 1895, and 7871, dated the 18th November 1896, that the Government of India have now sanctioned the exclusion from the Divisional account of the charges of the Government Dock Yard Police and guards for public buildings. Forwarding copies of a letter and certain statements from the Accountant-General, and requesting that arrangements may be made for the payment as early as possible, into the Government Treasury, of the total amount, Rs 59,438-7-4 due up to 31st March 1897, from the Municipality to Government on account of annual expenses of the police of the city, under section 62 of Act III of 1888. Adding that the only question now remaining for settlement is that of the debit of rents for buildings occupied by the police, which will receive separate consideration hereafter.

On the motion of Professor Muller, seconded by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, the matter was directed to be held over for a week.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Municipal Commissioner reported what he considered to be the best arrangements for the registration of births and deaths pending the withdrawal of Deputy Health Officers from plague duty.

The arrangements were approved of.

PROPOSED ECONOMY IN MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS, &c.

The next subject before the Committee were communications from Dr. Sukhia. One of them was a letter to the secretary from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L. V. Sc., L. M. & S., physician in charge of the Sett J. H. S. Charitable Dispensary, dated the 14th August 1899—Forwarding copy of a correspondence between the Indian Plague Commission and himself, for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, with a request that steps be taken to ensure proper efficiency with economy in the various Municipal Departments. Another was a memorandum, without date, from Mr. N. H. E. Sukhia—Forwarding "through the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipality, with request for necessary action," a letter, dated the 15th August 1899, addressed by him to the Commissioner with reference to a circular issued by the Commissioner to medical practitioners, inviting their attention to section 45 (1) and (2) of the Municipal Act, regarding death certificates. It was resolved with regard to the first document that it be recorded. With respect to the second, Dr. Sukhia was told to send it direct to the Commissioner.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

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## WRITERS AND READERS.

THE biography of Mr. Gladstone is making steady progress in the hands of Mr. John Morley. At Hawarden he will be able to write in the very atmosphere of his subject. The large mass of material available for the book has been carefully sifted out. Everything promising to be of value goes before Mr. Morley, who then places it in his scheme. It is understood that he is determind to keep the work to as manageable a size as possible.

Arrangements have now been entered into for a memoir of Dr. Robert Wallace. It will be published by Messrs. Sands, who would have had his autobiography had he lived to complete it. He had written some chapters, and these are declared to be of exceptional interest. They will be edited together with other writings by Dr. Wallace, so forming the bulk of the book. For its preparation, his brother, Mr. William Wallace, will be chiefly responsible. The volume may be expected in the spring.

We are to have a book containing a collection of the letters which Dreyfus in prison wrote to his wife. They have been translated into English, and will be issued at once in America by Messrs. Harper. No doubt that firm will also bring them out here, but, as a matter of fact, there is little use in publishing anything at the height of our holiday season. Some of the letters, at all events, have appeared from time to time in the French papers. There is a chance that by-and-by Dreyfus may write a full account of his imprisonment.

The Duke of Buccleuch has one of the finest collections of miniatures in England. It is at Montagu House, the palatial Whitehall residence always noted by visitors to London. The Duke is giving from his collection certain miniatures of Prince "Charlie" for reproduction in the forthcoming Goupil book about the Young Pretender. He did the same service towards the volumes on King Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Andrew Lang, who is writing the Prince "Charlie" volume, is at present in Argyleshire.

Mr. George Barnett Smith has written, in two volumes, monographs on some "Heroes of the Nineteenth Century." He selects Nelson, Wellington, Sir Charles Napier, Garibaldi, Livingstone, General Grant, General Gordon, and Lord Roberts. No doubt another list, not less interesting, might be made for two more volumes. Mr. Barnett Smith takes each of his subjects and deals rather fully with their achievements. Nor is the personal note forgotten. Messrs. Pearson announce the book, which will have portraits.

Dean Stephens of Winchester has almost finished his life of the late Bishop of Chichester. It is the memoir of a long life, for Bishop Durnford died in his ninety-third year. This was only a little time back, so that the Bishop was a man of the century in more ways than one. He took his degree at Oxford in 1826, and his scholarship was part of his career. He was a gentle Bishop, doing his work in a quiet way, and became the friend of many notabilities. This volume will give us glimpses of these through their correspondence with Dr. Durnford. Mr. Murray is to publish the memoir.

Mr. J. M. Bulloch has thoughts of writing a book telling the romance and tragedy of the "Gay Gordons." The subject is one which he has studied intimately, and indeed "journalised genealogy" has been a speciality with him. He has just severed his connection with the "Sketch," which has been largely his handiwork during the past six years. Thus until the starting of the new illustrated paper, whereon he rejoins Mr. Shorter, Mr. Bulloch will have leisure for private literary ventures. He is already known as a leading writer on Scottish university life and a versifier of special gifts. He was the poet laureate of the "Sketch," but for the most part wore the laurel anoymously.

A volume containing the reminiscences of an industrious wanderer will be published by Messrs. Pearson about September. It is by Mr. G. Lacy, who is known as "The Old Pioneer," and will be entitled "Pictures of Sport, Travel, and Adventure." Mr. Lacy made the acquaintance of New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa before they had become the familar ground they are to-day. He hunted big game where Johannesburg now stands, nobody then suspecting the riches of the Rand. Looking backard, Mr. Lacy gossips of his experiences and sets down many fresh observations on natural histoy. There will be pictures.

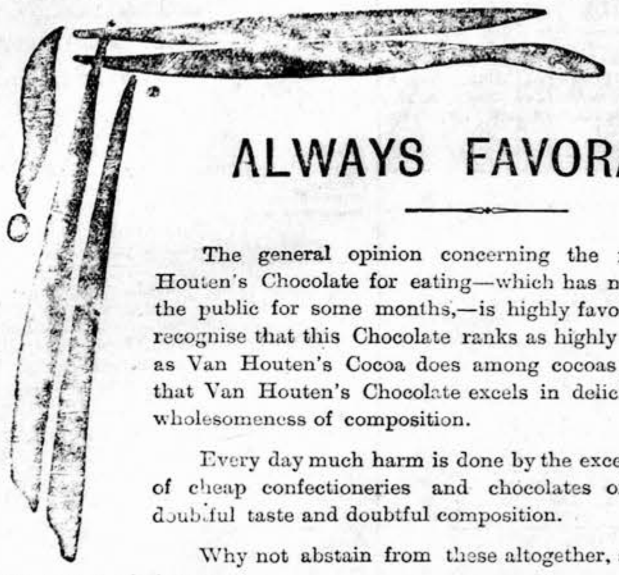
When "David Harum," the novel which has made such a stir in America, was brought out here it fell rather flat. Such is the humor of books, however, that within the past few weeks it has sold quite briskly. "The Rose of Judah," a story by Mr. George Griffiths, will be published at the end of the month by Mr. Pearson. As the title would indicate, it is a tale of Biblical times. Smedley's story, "Lewis Arundel," is just being issued by Mr. Downey, with the original illustrations from the hand of "Phiz." The other day "Frank Fairlegh" was published in the same form. Messrs. White have three stories which they will publish on early dates, namely, "A name to Conjure With," by John Strange Winter; "Twice Dead," by Miss Adeline Sergeant; and "The Stepmother," by Mrs. Alexander. Mr. Fisher Unwin announces a novel of modern social life, by Mr. George Wemyss, entitled "Over the Edge." "Punchinello" is a story which Mr. James Bowden is publishing. It is by a lady, who remains anonimous.

A new small edition of "Giotto and His Works in Padua," the Ruskin book formerly in the possession of the Arundel Society, is announced by Mr. George Allen. There is to be a volume "On Whales" in Mr. Murray's Progressive Science Series. It will be contributed by Mr. F. E. Beddard, who edits the series. "The Nineteenth and their Times" is a military book by Colonel John Biddulph, which Mr. Murray will publish. It is an account of the four regiments in the British Army that have borne the number nineteen. In Mr. Fred Jane's forthcoming book on the Russian Navy (Thacker) a good deal of attention is devoted to the history of Russian attempts to obtain possession of Constantinople. The monograph on Thomas Hardy in the English Writers of To-day Series (Greening) will be by My W. L. Courtney.—Lord Ronald Gower's monograph on Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, is now printing. The work will have a fine series of Lawrence illustrations.

An art book of a unique character will be published before the end of August by the Kronthal Company. It is to be a large and handsomely bound folio "Souvenir" of the Diamond Jubilee scenes at the West Front of St. Paul's, and of two scenes (one in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle, and the other in the high street of the town) at the celebration of the Queen's eightieth brithday. The volume is to contain six views of the West Front, with her Majesty and her Royal attendants, the foreign Ambassadors, Colonial Ministers, members of the Cabinet, Anglican. Nonconformist, and foreign clergy, members of Parliament, and other visitors, in their respective positions. One or two of the scenes have been selected for treatment in colours, to the minutest detail in uniforms, robes, and even in the trappings of horses and carriages. The "Souvenir" contains eight chapters of written description, one for each picture; so that the whole forms a literary and artistic record of the two memorable events.

Few books have been so happily timed as Mr. Lionel Decle's "Trooper 3,809," which Mr. Heinemann will publish in a few days. The author, a Frenchman by birth, and now a naturalised Englishman, served in the French Army. In the preface to his book of African travels, published two or three years ago, the reader learnt, in a general way, the author's motives for expatriation and his estimate of the morale of the French Army. The author's story appears just when the Rennes Court Martial is about to open. The book of travels to which we have referred, describes Africa from the Cape to the source of the Nile, and for a considerable distance to the north of it. Had his journey been achieved at a later date, after the overthrow of Mahdism, he might have been the first mortal to traverse the entire route between the Cape to Cairo. But that, as announced the other day, is to be his next performance. Malaria and mosquitoes are the worst enemies he will find between the Meditereanean and Table Bay.

It would be interesting to know how many Londoners still live who remember how James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was for a short season lionised among them. It was only sixty eight years ago. Those who have read Sir George Douglas's admirable history of the Scottish Border Counties will welcome his forthcoming Life of Hogg—undisputed master in fairyland, as his friend Scott is in the world of romance. In a sense, a life of Hogg would be a natural sequence to a history of the Border. For the Ettrick Shepherd appeared just in time to clothe in appropriate, lasting speech the subtle, graceful imaginings of a dead order, as Walter Scott its characteristic realities. And James Hogg is worth writing aboot for his own sake. He was kindly, and joyous, and one of the manliest of men. The technically instructed rising race would be none the worse for an occasional outing with friends like the Ettrick Shepherd.



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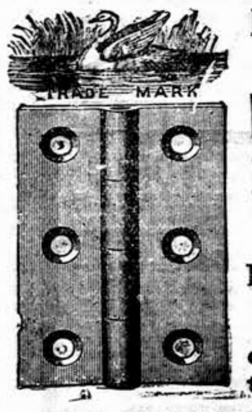

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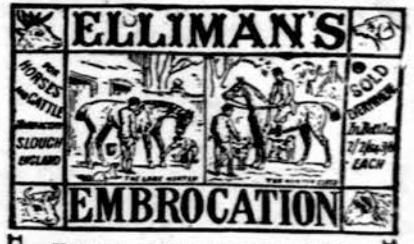

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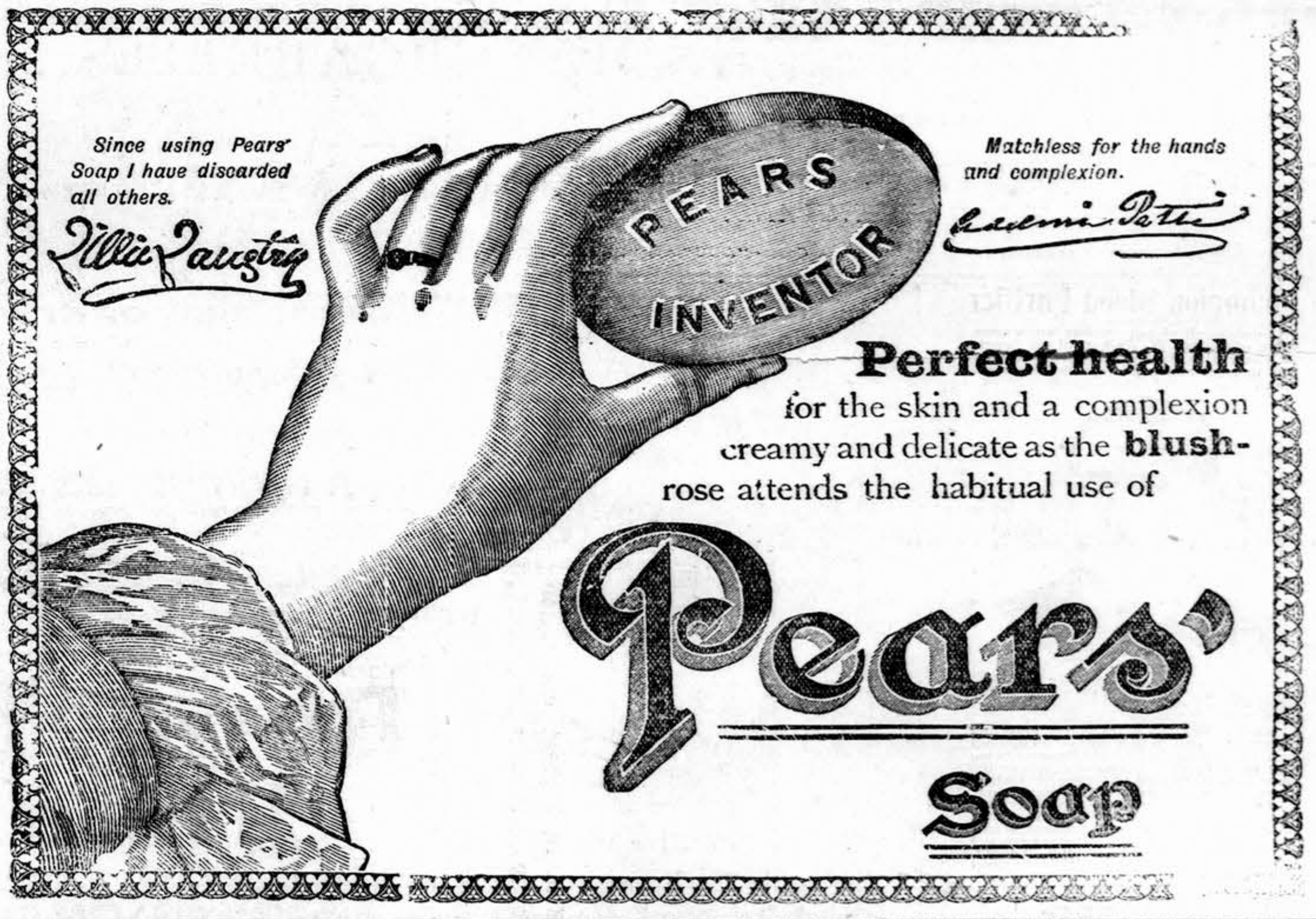

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